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July 1, 1966 - Friday

I attended this morning the American School graduation exercises at the Baden-Powell House. These high school students were creditable in appearance, and those who delivered the salutatory and the valedictory were really accomplished orators. The main address was by Lillian E. Charlesworth, CBE, Chairman of the Council for Education in World Citizenship. We had much singing, passing out of prizes, and the usual accompaniments of a high school graduation service.

Back at the office, I saw Dr. Frederick Cole of Washington and Lee, who invited me to come there from Staunton Hill when I was next at home. I explained both my desire to do so, and the unlikelihood of carrying out my wish within the next year or so. I have an honorary degree from the Institution, and should present myself there some day.

We had a lunch at home for Janine Janet and her husband. She is an artist of unusual talents who has been given large commissions by rich people here and in France to do sculpture and other work according to her own original designs. I covet a gilded bronze stag she has completed for an English friend, as well as many of the other things I've seen in photographs. Years ago when we first went to Paris, she made some Staunton Hill book plates for me, as well as other minor things for us both. Since then, her reputation has progressed to a point where her works are in wide demand. Her husband is an accomplished painter, and they are both great fun to be with.

Lester Cowan, recommended to me by Tommy Thompson, called at the office. He has a comprehensive scheme for making pictures on various phases of Russian history, in which he would like to have some sort of partnership arrangement with Soviet movie producers. He is a prosperous Hollywood producer himself, and a particular friend of John Ford, who is [redacted] about to make an American historical picture for him. Cowan has just bought the rights to Cornelius Ryan's book The Last Battle, an engrossing tale of the Soviet capture of Berlin.

Cornelius Engert, still steady in his 80's, a former Foreign Service Officer, came to see me. He has some sort of connection with Wroxton Abbey, but is chiefly engaged, during his annual trips to Europe, in surveying the operations of the Common Market. [redacted] intelligent fellow.

Nat Knowles came to see me. He is spending several weeks in England. We miss him here, where he was so useful. His wife [redacted] died, after a lingering illness,

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and he would like to get back into some form of governmental or other activity.

Peter Koch de Gooreynd called on me. I had not seen him for more than a year, at which time he was in bad physical shape, and not expected to live. He tells me he is to be operated on Monday for a brain tumor, and will also have to have two fingers amputated, the latter, I assume, because of the diabetes from which he suffers. I knew him well during the war, when he worked for Stewart Menzies in MI6, and was [redacted] useful to me in connection with OSS activities. He tells me Stewart has had a slight stroke.

I have carried on several casual conversations in the last few days on the subject of British youth. One quotation used by Henry Fairlie in his article on the subject is such good prose that I wish to preserve it. It is from Ruskin's "Stones of Venice", relating to what he said about that city in the years of its decadence:

"Thenceforward, year after year, the nation drank with deeper thirst from the fountains of forbidden pleasure, and dug for springs, hitherto unknown, in the dark places of the earth. In the ingenuity of indulgence, in the varieties of vanity, Venice surpassed the cities of Christendom, as of old she had surpassed them in fortitude and devotion; and, as once the powers of Europe stood before her judgment seat to receive the decisions of her justice, so now the youth of Europe assembled in the halls of her luxury to learn from her the arts of delight.

It is as needless as it is painful to trace the steps of her final ruin. That ancient curse was upon her, the curse of the Cities of the Plain. 'Pride, fulness of bread and abundance of idleness.' By the inner burning of her own passions, as fatal as the fiery rain of Gomorrah, she was consumed from her place among the nations; and her ashes are choking the channels of the dead, salt sea."

Tonight we went with Charles Harding as guests of Mollie Buccleuch, to see two Noel Coward plays, for which [redacted] Noel had sent her tickets. We had a snack at home, and afterwards supper at Annabel's.

The first of the Coward plays was "Shadows of the Evening", the second "Come into the Garden, Maude." I thought them intriguing [redacted] especially the second, [redacted] a satire on American married life into which had been injected a lovely Sicilian princess played by Lili Palmer, herself a German.

Afterward, we went backstage to see Noel, whose dressing room was thronged with admirers. He has always been disappointed at not having received a knighthood for his services during the war, when he entertained vast numbers of people here, in the United States, Australia, and elsewhere. Apparently a rumor

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was spread that he had avoided military service by engaging in these entertainment activities, for which he was unpaid.

No one seems really to know why this coveted honor was denied him. Mollie said she had [redacted] toward the end of the war, advocated a knighthood for him to the then King, to Winston Churchill, and others, but with no effect. Afterward, she [redacted] took the matter up with Prince Philip who was sympathetic, but this approach was not fruitful. Coward is now 66 and has been [redacted] associated with theatre since he was six. He is not only a first class producer, but casts his plays, writes lyrics and comedies with almost equal skill, beside being one of the wittiest of conversationalists.

[redacted] Annabel's is the favorite night spot of the young set in London. It was crowded; but I do think, [redacted] the management should be able to bring an order from the kitchen to the table in less than two hours, [redacted] the time required to get us any food. We returned home at 1:00 a.m.

July 2, 1966 - Saturday

This morning at the office I found little of interest in the telegrams. I [redacted] cabled yesterday asking whether there were any photographs of the recent Haiphong-Hanoi bombings that could be sent to us here, unclassified, for display. I think this would be useful, especially because there will be a raging debate on the subject in the House of Commons next week.

Billy Graham's ultimate rally was really sensational. He installed E, Virginia Surtees, Marina Chavchavadze (most knowledgable about ecclesiastical affairs), and me, in the upstairs glassed-in box part of Wembley Stadium.

It was a sight to behold. The enormous amphitheatre was filled with the faithful, and the curious, many of whom [redacted] arrived in the early morning. We pushed our way through at 6:45 p.m. to the Royal Box entrance. All reserved car parks were already filled; the police shut off new arrivals, turning back more than an estimated 100,000 disappointed potential spectators. The Stadium was bulging, and another building, requisitioned for the occasion, was equally thronged.

Billy went from table to table, where tea was being served, in our eagle nest quarters. He introduced hundreds of people to each other, seemingly at no loss to recognize unexpected individuals.

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Eventually, I descended with him to the platform, where under the Klieg lights and television cameras, about a dozen of those who were to appear at the podium were congregated.

An immense choir sang hymns, such as "Abide With Me", "Praise My Soul," and others in which the near hundred thousand congregation joined.

The setting was perfect, a cloudless sky, a full moon. The grass in the center of the Stadium had been declared inviolable, in anticipation of a forthcoming sporting match; otherwise, additional hordes would have invaded it.

The dozen managers of the enterprise [redacted] gathered in a small room to hear a short prayer by Billy, before our descent.

The proceedings were opened with an [redacted] enthusiastic exhortation by a retired Major-General. Sir Cyril Black, the Treasurer, presented a report, stating that the 300,000 pounds required for the Crusade had been raised. Billy made a rousing call on God. At one point, he asked those of the audience under 25 to flourish their programs; it seemed as if there were few oldsters, for the flurry of paper appeared universal.

At some stage of the proceedings I read the lesson, which was from Paul the Apostle's Epistle to the Philippians, Chapter 1, as follows:

When, before leaving, I told the family of my task, I said I hoped I would not say 'Philippinos' for 'Philippians', but almost did, like the reference to J. P. Morgan's nose.

Subsequently, there was singing and oratory, until Graham, fortified by ten cups of tea, made an impassioned appeal to those present to dedicate themselves to Christ. I thought the cavalcade of the converted would never end, but space only permitted about ten thousand to come forward.

This man is terrific in intensity, goodness, charm, sincerity, and effectiveness.

We made our departure through dense crowds.

To bed at 1:00 a.m., after an impressive experience.

July 3, 1966 - Sunday

No prolonged rest this morning, for there was a 'Top Secret', and an improperly classified 'Confidential--No Distribution' telegram for me from Washington. The latter read:

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The Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the PHILIPPIANS
Chapter 2, Verses 5 thru 13

LET THIS MIND BE IN YOU, WHICH WAS ALSO IN CHRIST JESUS:

WHO, BEING IN THE FORM OF GOD, THOUGHT IT NOT ROBBERY TO BE EQUAL WITH GOD:

BUT MADE HIMSELF OF NO REPUTATION, AND TOOK UPON HIM THE FORM OF A SERVANT, AND WAS MADE IN THE LIKENESS OF MEN:

AND BEING FOUND IN FASHION AS A MAN, HE HUMBLED HIMSELF, AND BECAME OBEDIENT UNTO DEATH, EVEN THE DEATH OF THE CROSS.

WHEREFORE GOD ALSO HATH HIGHLY EXALTED HIM, AND GIVEN HIM A NAME WHICH IS ABOVE EVERY NAME:

THAT AT THE NAME OF JESUS EVERY KNEE SHOULD BOW, OF THINGS IN HEAVEN, AND THINGS IN EARTH, AND THINGS UNDER THE EARTH;

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AND THAT EVERY TONGUE SHOULD CONFESS THAT JESUS CHRIST IS LORD, TO THE GLORY OF GOD THE FATHER.

WHEREFORE, MY BELOVED, AS YE HAVE ALWAYS OBEYED, NOT AS IN MY PRESENCE ONLY, BUT NOW MUCH MORE IN MY ABSENCE, WORK OUT YOUR OWN SALVATION WITH FEAR AND TREMBLING.

FOR IT IS GOD WHICH WORKETH IN YOU BOTH TO WILL AND TO DO OF HIS GOOD PLEASURE.

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4c

CONFIDENTIAL

NODIS

JULY 2

Private for Ambassador from Acting Secretary.

Through private communication to Prime Minister President has indicated acceptable date is July 29. However, it is important that you make quietly clear to Prime Minister that:

1. The visit must be very carefully prepared;

2. The Prime Minister, whatever his pressures at home, should not come unless what he says here in public and in private reinforces the President's position on Vietnam; and

3. If this is impossible for him, he must find an excuse for the visit not to take place.

NODIS REVIEW
Cat. A - Caption removed;
[illegible]
Cat. B - [illegible]
[illegible]
Cat. C - [illegible]
reviewed by S/S
Reviewed by: [illegible]
Date: 20 MAR 19[illegible]

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I thought this language too obscure, so despatched the following response to George Ball, Acting Secretary of State:

The morning was ruined, and I dared not stir from the house in the afternoon lest I miss instructions to try to see the Prime Minister.

Sasha and Isa spent what they represented as an ecstatic weekend at Easton Neston, but returned in time to go with Nicky to the movies.

We clipped the roses, and stripped the house down for tomorrow's Independence Day celebration.

The London Sunday newspapers are divided in opinion about the PM's 'disassociation' declaration on our bombing of oil installations in Vietnam. Personally, I think he was mistaken when, months ago, he pledged himself to this course; he might have waited to have a report on whether there had been numerous civilian casualties. Nevertheless, I cannot assay whether if he had not so expressed himself, he might have been, as his faithful claim, repudiated by his own party.

July 4, 1966 - Monday

Only once a year do I have an indisputable opportunity to wear my cherished white and black checked sponge-bag trousers with a short black coat. Today was the occasion for it, when Government officials, the Diplomatic Corps, officers of Anglo-American organizations, Embassy personnel, and unexpectedly (at Winthrop Aldrich's request), the Brown University Crew visited us in Regents Park from noon until 1:30.

Some of the guests who accepted were:

We have this party catered for by the people who hold the food concession at the Embassy.

410 guests, excluding members of the Embassy, their wives and friends, were clocked in by the announcer. I think the Diplomatic Corps and the Government were more largely represented than on any previous occasion. Jo Grimond, Ted Heath, and George Brown were all there.

E and I were somewhat surprised when the approach of a couple "from the Swedish Consulate" was heralded by the indispensable man in a pink frock coat.

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NODIS REVIEW
Cat. A - Caption removed
Cat. B - [illegible]
[illegible]
Cat. C - Caption and [illegible]
retained by S/S
Reviewed by: [illegible]
Date: [illegible] 19[illegible]

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NODIS
JULY 3

FOR ACTING SECRETARY FROM BRUCE

I need urgently, before seeing Prime Minister, expanded statement of restriction expressed para 2 reftel.

1. Does this mean that if Wilson visits Washington he is not to repeat, or refer to, his previous public statements on disassociation HMG from USG bombing oil installations Hanoi and Haiphong, although reaffirming HMG support generally for USG policy Vietnam?

2. This is crucial point here, and will be involved in bitter Commons debate, which will take place this week, probably July 7, when left wing and others will demand Wilson withdraw any REPEAT any backing whatever for USG Vietnam policy.

3. Prime Minister spoke to me Friday night about personal message he hoped to send President that evening. If no objection, I should like to know its contents before seeing him, and would as always in such cases not disclose them to any one else.

4. My estimate is that Prime Minister will weather storm in Commons by reiterating doubtful distinction between disassociation Haiphong-Hanoi action, and support for basic US policy Vietnam.

If he is free to say he will see President later in July, this will, in domestic political terms, be of considerable assistance to him.

5. I think it advisable to warn him soonest possible, preferably tonight, at latest tomorrow, of warning conveyed in reftel, after I receive requested clarification.

6. I suggest, however, because of what may be said in the Commons this week, a possible addition along following line:

QUOTE: Perhaps, after debate in Commons on Vietnam, we should further review the questions raised in this message, in the light of the Prime Minister's assessment of the results of that debate." UNQUOTE.

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DOCUMENT OR TURY RECEPTION 1966

Monday, July 4

ENCLOSURE POOR QUALITY

CABINET

Chief Secretary of State & Secretary of State
for Foreign Affairs and Mrs. George Brown
Lord Chancellor - The Rt. Hon. Lord Gardiner
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs & Mrs. Michael Stewart
Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations
& Mrs. Arthur Bottomley
President of the Board of Trade, The Rt. Hon. Douglas Jay
* Lord Privy Seal & Countess of Longford
* Minister of Power & Mrs. Richard W. Marsh
Minister of Transport - The Rt. Hon. Mrs. Barbara Castle
& Mr. E.C. Castle
Secretary of State for Wales & Mrs. Cledwyn Hughes

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET

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Minister of Land and Natural Resources & Mrs. Frederick Willey
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster & Mrs. George Thomson
Minister of Public Building and Works & Mrs. Reginald Prentice
Paymaster General - The Rt. Hon. George Wigg
Minister of State, Dept. of Economic Affairs & Mrs. Austin Albu
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs & Mrs. Walter Padley
* Minister of State for Foreign Affairs & Lady Chalfont
* Minister of State for Foreign Affairs,
Mrs. Miriam White and Mr. Cameron White
Minister of Defence for the Royal Navy & Mrs. J.P.W. Mallalieu
Minister of Defence for the Royal Air Force - Lord Shackleton
Minister of Defence for the Army & Mrs. Gerald Reynolds
Minister of State, Home Office, The Rt. Hon. Alice Bacon
Minister of State, Dept. of Education & Science, Mr. Edward Redhead

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Argentine Republic, Ambassador & Senora Raquel Puerredon de Lastra
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Brazil, Charge d'Affaires & Madame
* Bulgaria, Ambassador & Madame Grigorov
* Burma, Ambassador & Madame U Hla Maung
Burundi, Ambassador Pascal
* Cameroon, Ambassador & Madame Nkweta
* Cambodia, Ambassador & Madame Sonn Voeunsai
Canada, High Commissioner & Madame Chevrier
Ceylon, Acting High Commissioner & Mrs. VLB Mendis

* - No reply received

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[illegible] de Santa[illegible]
* [illegible] de [illegible]
[illegible] Cardoso
[illegible] & Mrs. [illegible]
[illegible] Ambassador - Mr. Zdenek [illegible]
* [illegible] & Madame Poissin
[illegible] Ambassador & Senora de Espaillat
* [illegible] & Senora Morena de Mantilla O.
* [illegible] Ambassador - Senor Ingeniero Don [illegible]
[illegible] Charge d'Affaires - Ato Assef[illegible]
[illegible] Charge d'Affaires & Madame Pastman
[illegible] Ambassador & Baroness de Courcel
* Gabon, Ambassador & Madame Rawiri
* Gambia, High Commissioner & Mrs. Valentine
Germany, Ambassador - Herr Herbert Blankenhorn
Ghana, Acting High Commissioner & Mrs. J. B. Lamotey
[illegible], Ambassador & Madame Nicolaresis
* [illegible] Charge - Monsieur Delorme Mehu
[illegible] Charge & Senora Fiallos Castillo
[illegible], Ambassador - Monsieur Jeno Incze
* [illegible] Ambassador & Madame Gudmundsson
[illegible], High Commissioner & Mrs. Hansa Mehta
Indonesia, Charge - Monsieur Suyoto Suryo-di-Puro (wife died recent)
Iran, Ambassador - Mr. Ardeshir Zahedi
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Israel, Ambassador & Madame Remez
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Ivory Coast, Ambassador - Monsieur Simeon Ake
Jamaica, High Commissioner & Mrs. Lindo
Jordan, Ambassador & Mrs. Nuseibeh
* Kenya, High Commissioner & Mme Karanja
* Korea, Ambassador & Madame Honkon Lee
Kuwait, Ambassador & Madame Al Sabah
Laos, Ambassador - HRH Prince Souphantharangsi
Lebanon, Charge & Madame Riachi
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Malaysia, High Commissioner & Puan Sri Tunku Habsah
Malta, High Commissioner & Mrs. John F. Axisa
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Nepal, Ambassador & Madame Misra
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Syria, Charge & Madame Allouni
Thailand, Their Serene Highnesses Prince (Ambassador) & Princess Rabibhadana
* Togo, Ambassador - Dr. Gibirila Sidi-Toure
Trinidad & Tobago, High Commissioner & Mrs. Rose
* Turkey, Ambassador & Madame Kuneralp
* Uganda, High Commissioner & Mrs. Bazarrabusa
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Counselor & Head, Atomic Energy Dept. - Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Street
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DEVELOPMENT

[illegible] - Sir Andrew and Lady Cohen

MINISTRY OF POWER

[illegible] and Mrs. David B. Pitblado

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

[illegible] Engholm

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[illegible] - Sir Wilfred and Lady Morton

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* Minister of State (Shipping) Mr. and Mrs. Roy Mason

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Commander - Mr. & Mrs. Alvin Kreeger

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Brig. General Popham , to accompany Lord Mayor
Prince and Princess Radziwill
Prine and Princess Dimitri
Sir Archibald Gordon
Baroness Gaitskell
Professor & Mrs. Alec Campbell, friends of Hartmans
Mrs. William Watts Ball, Frand of Mr. King
Mrs. Derek Lang
The Rev. John Harper
* Mr. & Mrs. Humphrey Statter
Afghan Prince - H.R.H. Prince Mahmud Shah, at request Mr. Roosevelt
Lord & Lady Sherfield (He accepts - she away that day)
* Sir Solly & Lady Joan Zuckerman

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OFFICIAL PARTY BROWN CREW

P. R. Theibert - Director of Athletics
Victor H. Michelsen - Coach

1. John Kirsten
2. Hugh Wakefield
3. William Nunnelley
4. Bruce Blodgett
5. Albin Moser
6. Scott Hensel
7. Jay Ambrosini
8. Robert Lyman
9. Richard Henig
10. Brian J. Barbata
11. James Bell

John Manning - Manager
Peter DiOrio - Trainer

Accompanying Brown Crew:

Mrs. Theibert
Mr. & Mrs. Robert Holding - Commodore Brown Rowing Assoc.
Mr. Alex Di Martino & son Gregory - President, Brown Alumni Assoc.
Mr. Lyman Bloomingdale - Trustee, Brown University
Mr. & Mrs. T. P. Plimpton & son - Brown Administration

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EMBASSY STAFF

POL — The Minister and Mrs. Philip Kaiser
Mr. & Mrs. William Erubeck

Unit Chiefs

Mr. & Mrs. Thomas R. Byrne
Mr. & Mrs. Archibald Roosevelt
Mr. & Mrs. Philip F. Fendig
Mr. & Mrs. Wendell Coote
Mr. Chalmers B. Wood
Mr. & Mrs. William Galloway
Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Woodruff
Mr. & Mrs. William L. Eagleton, Jr.
Mr. & Mrs. Emmet Ford

ECON — The Hon. & Mrs. William Armstrong
Mr. & Mrs. Sam Cross

Unit Chiefs

Dr. & Mrs. William Greulich
Mr. & Mrs. Karl G. Shoemaker
Mr. & Mrs. Edward McGinnis
Mr. & Mrs. Henry Shavell
Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Hartman
Mr. & Mrs. Harold Hall

PM — Mr. & Mrs. Ronald Spiers
Mr. & Mrs. Philip E. Barringer
Mr. & Mrs. Richard V. Hennes

PAO — Mr. & Mrs. William B. King
Mr. & Mrs. Norman F. Scott
Mr. & Mrs. Edward J. McHale

CG — Mr. & Mrs. Leon Cowles
Mr. Charles Gilbert

ADM — Mr. Henry H. McKee

Military Attaches — Colonel and Mrs. Ralph L. Michaelis
Colonel and Mrs. Frederick Lash
Admiral and Mrs. James O'Grady

Third Air Force - Major General & Mrs. John Hardy

U.S. Travel Service - Mr. & Mrs. Beverley Miller

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Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wells

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The male of this pair was dwarfish in stature. As they disappeared into the other room, E said to me "This is odd--it looks as if Ambassador Hagglof had scraped the bottom of a small barrel." We gave no further thought to this until almost an hour later I saw this diminutive fellow being carried out of the house by Bill Armstrong and Al Wells.

It seems he had mingled with the guests, and at last on the terrace had proposed a toast: "Let us drink to all the dead and dying of Vietnam." He demanded that the United States should withdraw her troops from Vietnam.

Later it was found that he had gatecrashed the party, having driven up to the house in a car with a Swedish license plate. His name is Christopher Cowley, a 28-year old Englishman employed in Sweden, and with him was 55-year old Mrs. Kathy Farr.

Michael Stewart was also there, and I had a chance to talk to him about his recent [redacted] experiences at the Seato meeting, and his call on the way back at Djakarta.

During the time we were holding the reception about 30 or 40 anti-American protesters paraded up and down outside the Embassy gates, shouting at the diplomats and other guests as they arrived. There was a large posse of police, so the demonstration never got out of hand.

Such was not the case, however, last night in Grosvenor Square, where about 4,000 people gathered to protest against our Vietnam policy and shout abuse into the air. They turned on the police who were guarding the building, and injured six of them. They also tried to burn an American flag in the street. One policeman had his skull cracked and may have been seriously injured. Another was overturned on his motorcycle, and when the petrol spilled out, some peace lover in the mob set fire to it.

I went to see the Prime Minister this afternoon at the House of Commons, and told him of the telegrams I [redacted] recently received on the subject of his visit to Washington. They were, including my intermediate comment to George Ball, as follows:

When I came back to Grosvenor Square about six o'clock to report on my meetings with Harold Wilson, I found [redacted] Grosvenor Street and the area in front of our building thronged with police and demonstrators, many of whom were carrying placards and waving Viet Cong flags. They caused no especial inconvenience, although one of them was unfortunately run over by a reckless taxicab driver.

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TOP SECRET

NODIS
July 2

Following message from President sent Prime Minister today by White House channel:

Begin quote:

Your message gave me the picture of your political problem and how you intend to deal with it. My problem is not merely political. I must also convince Hanoi that the will of the United States cannot be broken by debate or pressures--at home or from abroad.

We must and will continue to apply hard military pressure. There should be no ambiguity about this. It would be useful for the Soviets to be clear on this point. Yet it may give you some problems in connection with your trip to Moscow.

If you do go to Moscow, I would hope you could canvass all useful possibilities with Kosygin and his colleagues and that your joint responsibilities as Co-Chairman might lead to some constructive initiative. In any event, Sianouk's communication to the Co-Chairman might enable you to get something started about Cambodia.

Assuming that you go to Moscow lduuring the time of the Trade Fair, an acceptable date for your visit here would be July 29.

Best wishes,

Lyndon B. Johnson

End quote.

Reviewed by S/S
Reviewed by:
Date: 19

TOP SECRET

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QUOTE -
With respect to your numbered para 1, the answer in general is yes rpt yes.

I would suggest that you discuss with Prime Minister the need to leave in Washington the sense that the UKG is giving the USG full support in Viet Nam. Therefore, it would create problems if he repeated what has been said in Parliament with regard to the Hanoi-Haiphong bombing or the difficulties regarding the sale of arms. When he sees the press I think he might simply refer them to the Parliamentary statements and indicate that he does not wish to comment further.

A good deal of the problem could be avoided if the Prime Minister were prepared to express strongly optimistic views about the progress of free Asia generally. This would reinforce what both the President and Prime Minister Holt have been saying here. In that connection, the Prime Minister might usefully refer to statement of Prime Minister Lee of Singapore.

A positive approach along this line could give support to the President's position. The progress in Indonesia, the meeting of the Ten in Korea (ASPAC), the economic progress made by the Government of South Korea are all points that could be developed into a useful exposition which would bring new heart into the Americans so far as the future of Asia is concerned. Similarly the Prime Minister might say some helpful things regarding the forthcoming elections in South Viet-Nam, the Asian Bank, and the progress being made toward improving economic conditions in Southeast Asia.

This is what is meant by the President's desire for a carefully prepared trip. Prime Minister Holt's visit, for example, has been a great shot in the arm and there is no reason why, with careful preparation, Prime Minister Wilson's visit could

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-not have

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not have the same public effect without in any way compromising the position he feels compelled to take in Britain on specific aspects of the South Vietnamese conflict.

Perhaps after debate in Commons on Viet Nam we should further review the situation in the light of the Prime Minister's assessment of the results of that debate.

- UNQUOTE

REVIEW
Caption removed;
transferred to O/FADRC
Cat. B - Transferred to O/FADRC
with additional access
controlled by S/S
Cat. C - Caption and custody
retained by S/S
Reviewed by:
Date: 21 MAY 19

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SECRET

NODIS

JULY 4

Private for Acting Secretary from Bruce.

Thanks for repeat of Prime Minister's message to President received by White House Friday morning. I was in gross error when I referred to discussing it with Wilson Friday. Actually, the true date was Thursday night and I apologize. I saw none of the text.

Incidentally, I feel partly responsible for what in Deptel 1122 is referred to as Prime Minister's use of QUOTE rather colorful word UNQUOTE.

He told me Thursday he had first intended to say QUOTE Bull UNQUOTE. Did I think the President would be offended if he substituted QUOTE Balls UNQUOTE. (The latter term has greater currency in Britain than the former.)

I replied that the two words, and the physical juxtaposition of which they were expressive, were so intimately connected that I believed them equally apposite. I was sure the President would not be disturbed by this picturesque description.

REVIEW
Reviewed:
Cat. C - Currently
retained by S/S
Reviewed by:
Date: 19

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

Amembassy LONDON

OUTGOING

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Charge: STATE *Classification* Control:

Date:

ACTION: Secstate WASHDC IMMEDIATE

LONDON

NODIS

JULY 4

PRIVATE FOR ACTING SECRETARY FROM BRUCE

REF: STATE 1116 and STATE 1235

this afternoon

I discussed/with Prime Minister matters raised by Reftels.

He was absolutely confident he would and could avoid any embarrassment to the President during his visit to Washington.

He asked me to emphasize to you following points:

1. He is a politician, and, as such, highly sensitive to other statesmen's concerns. He has never yet in his visits to the President embarrassed him, and would on no account do so.

2. If questioned by any one, publicly or privately, on his QUOTE disassociation UNQUOTE he would reply by saying his statements on subject are on public record, and can be read in Hansard. He sees no reason to repeat or explain them.

-3. He would

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6F

TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING

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Classification

Charge: Control:

-Page 2- Date:

5. He would like President to rest assured that QUOTE he does not believe in making a mess on another fellow's carpet UNQUOTE.

4. The showdown with his own party will soon be over, and though it will be a violent episode, he has no doubt of winning.

5. He would like to come to Washington on July 29. He would particularly appreciate USG consent for him to announce this on Wednesday afternoon of this week; i.e. the day after tomorrow. He has an important interparty meeting that day before the big debate Thursday.

COMMENT: Please instruct me urgently what answer to make to above point 5. I strongly recommend approval, since I regard his assurances given me today as sincere and determined. I believe it would be helpful in forthcoming debates to have this announcement made soonest possible.

6. He has asked Soviet Ambassador here to communicate with Kosygin, who is now in Roumania, and ask whether, if Prime Minister comes to Moscow on July 16 or 17, or on July 23 or 24, he will be received by Kosygin personally. If answer is negative, Wilson will not go to Sov Union.

BRUCE

AML:hm

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NODIS

JULY 5

PRIVATE FOR AMBASSADOR FROM ACTING SECRETARY

President agrees that Prime Minister may announce Wednesday visit on 29th. He is, however, concerned that visit be carefully prepared which means in first instance an agenda. I would appreciate it, therefore, if you would let me know what the Prime Minister principally wishes to discuss.

I was impressed by your philosophical observations on the choice between scatology and obscenity. I think the Prime Minister came down on the right side.

Reviewed by:
Date: 21 MAR 19

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Henry Kemp, our Security Officer, ~~had been~~ told to expect a considerable concentration of demonstrators at the house tonight, as well as about 3,000 on Park Lane, where we were due to enter the Dorchester Ballroom at eight o'clock for the July 4 banquet. There was, however, no crowd gathered near the house when we left it at 7:45, and only a few of the faithful protesters at the Dorchester.

At the banquet, I sat between Lady Geddes and Lord Geddes, our guest of honor. I proposed the toasts of The Queen, The President, and The Day We Celebrate. Robert Breyfogle, Chairman of the American Society in London, made an excellent toast to "Our Guests", eliciting a witty response from Lord Geddes, who is half American, thoroughly familiar with our country, and whose father was once British Ambassador in Washington.

Phyllis and Douglas Dillon arrived tonight to stay with us. Douglas seems in exuberant health, and ten years younger in appearance than when I last saw him. After twelve continuous years in government service, he has been taking life more easily.

Some of the demonstrators outside the Dorchester tonight shouted the slogan, imported from the United States, "Hey, hey, how many kids have you killed today?"

The resignation of Frank Cousins from the Cabinet was announced today. His letter to the Prime Minister disclosed his disapproval of the Government's incomes policy, so he will now be free to oppose it publicly. Even 10 Downing Street was visited by members of "Youth for Peace in Vietnam Movement", who marched there chanting "Victory to Viet Cong".

The police officer who was most seriously injured on Sunday in front of the Embassy is in bad condition. When picked up, he was bleeding from the ears, probably from a kick in the head, and may have a brain concussion.

July 5, 1966 - Tuesday

We have had the unexpected pleasure, starting yesterday, of receiving large numbers of letters from British citizens congratulating the President on the bombing of the oil installations near Haiphong and Hanoi. The writer of one of these observes: "The noisy rabble and such are not representative of the deep loyal English people, but our hands are tied and our voices drowned by the scum of this country. Many of us are truly ashamed and horrified at mob activities outside your Embassy."

Statistics for the past quarter were as follows:

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THE AMBASSADOR'S STATISTICS

March 15, 1961 - June 30, 1966

American Embassy
LONDON

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	1966 Jan-Mar	1966 Apr-Jun
A. MEMBERS OF CONGRESS							
1. Congressional letters and telegrams received.....	652	318	533	54[illegible]	744	204	364
2. Letters from Ambassador to Congressmen.....	-	-	-	-	-	303	400
3. Congressmen who visited London...	49	39	39	9[illegible]	101	22	38
a. Staff.....	-	-	-	-	-	6	21
b. Dependents & Escorts.....	-	-	-	-	-	11	25
4. Courtesies extended to the above Congressmen by the Embassy...							
a. Met upon arrival.....	49	38	36	7[illegible]	96	32	81
b. Hotel reservations.....	48	35	38	5[illegible]	75	26	49
c. Local transportation.....	24	37	29	6[illegible]	90	27	59
d. Appointment with Ambassador..	11	9	6	12	5	3	9
e. Briefing by Ambassador.....	3	7	22	[illegible]	1	2	0
f. Meetings with other Embassy officers.....	16	37	29	4[illegible]	53	12	2[illegible]
g. Lunch or dinner at Residence.	5	4	2	1	15	0	3
h. Reception or cocktails at Residence.....	5	0	10	11	15	0	9
i. Entertainment by other Embassy officers.....	7	0	7	2[illegible]	29	12	4
j. Arrangements for schedules or travel.....	26	36	25	5	72	23	51
k. Appointments with official or non-official British....	17	11	9	4[illegible]	56	13	11
l. Secretarial service.....	1	2	1	[illegible]	0	7	11
m. Sightseeing assistance.....	-	-	-	-	-	15	19
n. Shopping assistance.....	-	-	-	-	-	16	13
o. Counterpart funds disbursed..	-	-	-	-	-	3	29
p. Accompanied to departure point.....	35	36	33	5[illegible]	89	32	71

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	1966 Jan-Mar	1966 Apr-Jun	
B. DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO LONDON								
1. State Department:								
a. Deputy Assistant Secretary rank or above.....	-	-	-	-	88	22	44	
b. Below.....	-	-	-	-	-	104	121	Total 1[illegible]5
2. Other Official:								
a. Deputy Assistant Secretary rank or above.....	-	-	-	-	59	15	21	
b. Other.(below).....	-	-	-	-	-	1[illegible]2	364	Total 3[illegible]5
3. Other, Non-Officials:								
a. Principals.....	-	-	-	-	-	254	762	
b. Dependents.....	-	-	-	-	-	57	167	Total 929
4. Courtesies extended to the above ~~[illegible]~~ by the Embassy:								
a. Met upon arrival.....						47	154	
b. Hotel reservations.....						133	483	
c. Local transportation.....						33	105	
d. Appointment with Ambassador...						7	12	
e. Briefing by Ambassador.....						4	38	
f. Meetings with other Embassy officers.....						110	216	
g. Lunch or dinner at Residence..						3	10	
h. Reception or cocktails at Residence.....						1	41	
i. Entertainment by other Embassy officers.....						69	84	
j. Arrangements for schedules or travel.....						32	125	
k. Appointments with official or non-official British.....						101	153	
l. Secretarial service.....						69	85	
m. Sightseeing assistance.....						12	24	
n. Shopping assistance.....						17	30	
o. Counterpart funds disbursed...						2	0	
p. Accompanied to departure point..						43	125	

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	1966 Jan-Mar	1966 Apr-Jun
TELEGRAPHIC TRAFFIC							
1. Telegrams received by Embassy.....	25962	34241	34322	38[illegible]	34361	[illegible]	9142
2. Telegrams sent by Embassy.....	8011	12601	15220	9[illegible]	9303	2227	2463
3. Cryptoguard (from all over world:							
a. to forward to African posts).....	-	-	-	-	-	2832	3052
b. incoming from African posts).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2739
D. AMBASSADOR							
1. Receptions (including National Days and cocktail parties):							
a. To which Ambassador invited.....	262	228	227	[illegible]	273	50	92
b. Accepted.....	32	29	19	21	24	3	27
2. Lunches:							
a. To which Ambassador invited.....	116	102	71	[illegible]	81	13	24
b. Accepted.....	53	33	21	16	23	14	15
3. Dinners:							
a. To which Ambassador invited.....	178	169	129	110	160	23	53
b. Accepted.....	34	31	15	19	25	19	16
4. Miscellaneous Invitations:							
a. Received by Ambassador.....	277	253	226	1[illegible]2	183	33	84
b. Accepted.....	40	47	26	31	24	4	13
5. Days Ambassador Away from London on official business (distance in parenthesis).....	84 (29191)	87 (25562)	83 (27314)	[illegible] (2[illegible]957)	96 (53369)	26 (15599)	12 (8035)
6. Speeches by Ambassador.....	19	27	7	16	12	2	3

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	1966 Jan-Mar	1966 Apr-Jan
7. Calls on Ambassador by U.S. officials (other than staff members) - Totals:	92	105	89	32	107	19	28
a. State	43	43	26	3[illegible]	39	6	14
b. USIS	1	0	7	[illegible]	3	1	0
c. AID	0	16	2	[illegible]	1	0	0
d. White House	1	2	7	[illegible]	3	0	0
e. Defense	2	6	5	1[illegible]	6	0	2
f. Army	4	0	5	1[illegible]	14	0	0
g. Navy	7	2	6	2[illegible]	6	2	1
h. Air Force	10	2	5	19	0	0	1
i. Treasury	3	2	4	[illegible]	4	1	0
j. Ex-Im Bank	0	2	1	[illegible]	3	0	1
k. AEC	6	3	1	[illegible]	2	0	0
l. Misc. Other	15	27	20	3[illegible]	33	9	9
8. Calls on Ambassador by other than US officials and staff members; Totals:	266	348	310	43[illegible]	160	52	54
a. Foreign Ambassadors	52	28	24	5[illegible]	29	13	10
b. Foreign Journalists	38	30	47	2[illegible]	5	16	2
c. U.S. Journalists	44	63	65	6[illegible]	4[illegible]	10	28
d. Misc. Others	132	222	173	31[illegible]	80	2[illegible]	30
9. Calls on Foreign Ambassadors	66	16	22	2[illegible]	30	[illegible]	9
[illegible]. RESIDENCE							
1. Given by Ambassador (number of guests in parenthesis):							
a. Receptions	31 (1496)	32 (1817)	18 (1533)	2 (2[illegible])	21 (2804)	[illegible] (3[illegible]2)	9 (129[illegible])
b. Lunches (including those in Chancery)	42 (318)	61 (520)	30 (258)	3[illegible] (3[illegible])	26 (411)	[illegible] (100)	14 (15[illegible])
c. Dinners	33 (355)	33 (372)	29 (300)	27 (27[illegible])	21 (314)	6 (130)	6 (140)
d. Breakfasts	-	-	-	-	-	1 (10)	-

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	1966 Jan-Mar	1966 Apr-Jun
2. Mrs. Bruce:							
a. Wives' meetings.....	9 (532)	12 (888)	11 (864)	15 (1[illegible]3)	12 (684)	7 (314)	5 (260)
b. Ambassadresses received....	8	24	6	1[illegible]	10	4	2
3. Overnight guests (for varying lengths of time).....	45	65	67	82	59	12	22

(Note: This list includes only functions of an official nature and does not include lunches, dinners, weekend events, etc., given or attended by the Ambassador, which were primarily personal and private.)

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I saw Marietta Tree at the Embassy this morning, where we have made available an office for her and her secretary. She said her trip around the world was interesting, and she is now writing a report on it. The beauty of the members of her family is startling. The looks of Penelope, only 15, are widely admired in London.

Richard Wunder, of the Smithsonian, came to see me this morning about Romaine Brooks' paintings, six of which have arrived in Washington. They wish to obtain one or two more, and he is going down to Nice this winter to see Romaine about this. Meanwhile, I have written to George Weidenfeld, to ascertain whether he would like to have one of his readers run through her autobiography.

Charlie Collingwood brought in Dick Holbrook, a Foreign Service Officer, who has recently arrived from Vietnam on his way to Washington, where he will serve under Comer on the White House staff. This young man made the most rounded summary of the situation there that I have ever heard. He is neither pessimistic nor optimistic about the eventual outcome.

Ray Courtney stopped in to see me. He is here for a wedding, and on a short vacation from his post as Consul General at Vancouver. He seems content with life there, but, in view of his previous experience, must be a bit disconsolate over his comparative isolation from international affairs.

We had a lunch at home for:

Lady Sansom
Mr. and Mrs. Robert N. Magill
M. and Mme. Lambert
Mrs. Richard Cleveland
George Cleveland (14)
Margaret Cleveland (10)
Nicholas Bruce
Sasha Bruce
Miss Barzun

I was delighted to see the Cleveland family. Dick did not accompany them, but remained in Baltimore. When I induced him to join me there many years ago in John Semmes' law firm, I expected eventually he would take a deep interest in politics. For a time he did so, but as he approached middle age seemed to have abandoned any idea of seeking public office, which in view of the advantages offered him on account of his father, Grover Cleveland, puzzled many of his contemporaries. He is a fine fellow, with a commanding presence, a good speaker, an able lawyer.

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Jean Lambert rode back to the office with me, where we had a talk. He is still immobilized as regards business, while he awaits the report of the Royal Commission in Canada on the Atlantic Acceptance Corporation. He has liquidated the major part of his banking operations, and does not know what he will do in the future. In spite of the [redacted] severe losses from the majority [redacted] share holding of his companies in Atlantic Acceptance Corporation, his personal financial situation is not entirely unsatisfactory. He owns over a million shares of Great Northern Capital Company in Canada, which has good prospects for the future, but he is a man who cannot be satisfied to sit on the sidelines. His pretty wife Jacqueline, who [redacted] was seriously ill last year, has recovered her health.

I went this afternoon to see Anthony Eden, who is staying at Eric Dudley's house on Chester Street. He is as good looking and as charming in manner as ever. We had a long talk about the article he has written for Harpers Magazine, which will be serialized here in the Sunday Times, on a possible solution through neutralization of the Vietnam problem. I found his views [redacted] interesting.

We went with the Dillons tonight to dine at the Zoo in Regents Park with Joan and Solly Zuckerman. We first had drinks in the elephant house, where we were presented with the unusual spectacle of a young elephant taking a bath. She was at first reluctant to immerse herself, but after being thoroughly hosed, rolled over on her side and sported about in the tank in a [redacted] beguiling fashion. There were two large so-called White African rhinoceros in another part of this building, but they turned their backs on us and slept throughout our stay. It seems that elephants are jealous animals, and the keepers said they much resented favoritism shown to any one of them over the others.

Since it was raining, we did not view other [redacted] fauna, but went on to the aquarium, where drinks were again served.

We were a numerous company, including Lord Mountbatten, who infrequently appears on purely social occasions. He is a witty conversationalist, and again referred to his appreciation of the warm reception accorded him in New York when he was given the Donovan Memorial Award.

At dinner, in the private dining room of the Zoo, I sat next to Joan Zuckerman. She is a step-granddaughter of Stella Reading, and said that Stella had been a dominant influence in her life, and that no one could imagine what a marvelous help she had always been to the whole Reading family.

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Amongst those at the dinner were Whitney and Dorothy Straight, Roy Jenkins and his wife, Lord Rothschild and wife, Charlie Clore [redacted] with a pretty girl friend, and Lady Elizabeth Cavendish.

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Afterwards, E and I went on to a dance given by the Michael Astors at One Swan Walk in Chelsea. They had covered the garden with a tent, under which [redacted] gathered what E and I considered the most attractive looking young people in London. To bed at two o'clock.

July 6, 1966 - Wednesday

We had a Country Team meeting this morning, at which we discussed (1) Current Nato problems, (2) F-111 offset arrangement and arms for Vietnam, (3) US force deployments in the UK, and (4) Application of Selective Employment Tax to employees and contractactors of US forces in the UK. These meetings are consistently useful.

Harold Gray, who has been President of [redacted] PanAmerican for the last two years, called on me with Bill Lyons. When I was a Director of PanAmerican, he was a brilliant young engineer with the corporation, and has remained with it for over 35 years. One of his sons, a Naval pilot, was killed last year in Vietnam. He is strongly in favor of the recent bombings there, and thinks they should be continued.

Leon Cowles came in to pay his farewell call, and ack Herford to present himself formally as Leon's successor.

I attended the memorial service for Guy Westmacott's wife--a sister of Charlie and Reggie Winn--at St. Paul's Church. Reggie was not there, since he had [redacted] a fall yesterday and broke several ribs. It was a beautiful, short ceremony, concluding with the hymn "Jerusalem The Golden".

I lunched at the Stafford Hotel as the guest of Mike Randall of the Daily Mail, and [redacted] his chief associates. We had [redacted] uninhibited exchange of thoughts on a variety of topics. I was struck by the pessimism expressed over the economic and financial prospects of this country.

Elie Abel of NBC came to see me this afternoon. He is an intelligent, trustworthy commentator.

Mr. Boegholm, a Danish MP, introduced [redacted] by the Danish Ambassador as a supporter of American policy in the Far East and Vietnam, came to see me. He has recently been to a number of places in that area.

Robert N. Magill came to see me at the office. He has been for many years in the State Department, and has just arrived here after making a survey of affairs in Germany. His wife, Faith, an old friend of ours, was formerly married to Col. Ackerman.

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On the afternoon of July 4, Bob Bowie came to see me at the house. He told me in confidence he had been offered by the President the position of Counselor of the State Department, and had, with considerable misgivings, accepted it. I have recommended him often for various positions, and am glad he is now returning to State. He will take leave for two years from the Harvard Center of which he is the Director, and later decide whether he must resign from it.

We dined tonight with Maria Carmela Hambleden at 9 Chester Square. I sat between Lady Hambleden and the Maharani of Jaipur, who is not only beautiful and intelligent, but fascinating on the subject of India, where she is said to be the most popular member of the opposition party.

Following that we went to the Spanish Embassy, where what seemed to be all London had gathered. The Santa Cruz couple have a talent for giving attractive parties. I have a great fancy for both of them. Casilda is deservedly popular, as is Pepe, a handsome man, short in stature, who looks like a pocket Apollo.

Again to bed at two o'clock.

July 7, 1966 - Thursday

General Robert M. Lee, Air Deputy to General Lemnitzer at SHAPE, came to see me this morning. Like General Smart, he is retiring at the age of 57. He is a lively, intelligent man, and hopes to make business connections at home.

Saul E. Joftes, Secretary General of the B'nai B'rith International, came to see me this morning. He wants me to address the large rally they expect to have here in October. Since I cannot make the arrangement he wishes, I told him I would be glad to give him and members of his international committee a briefing on October 13 or 14.

Max Ways, Foreign Managing Editor of Fortune, who has been making a tour of Europe to gather material for a major article on US foreign policy in Europe, came to see me with his secretary. We had a long talk about the Common Market, political unity, the British economic and financial situation, President de Gaulle, and NATO, and other matters in which he expressed a particular interest.

We had a lunch at home today for these people:

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11 A

Lunch - Embassy residence - July 7, 1966

Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce
Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch
Amb. and Mrs. Douglas Dillon
Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Roosevelt
Miss Betty Beale
Mr. Osbert Lancaster
Miss Sasha Bruce
Lord Lichfield
Miss Barzun
Mr. Ian McCallum
Mrs. Phipps
Miss Jo Hughes
Mr. Woodrow Wyatt
Mr. St. John Stevas
Mr. Jim Haynes
Nicholas Bruce

Regretted

Mr. Peter Wilson
Rev. Joseph and Mrs. McCulloch
Lady Hesketh

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I went this afternoon to the House of Commons to hear the debate over Vietnam. Michael Stewart made an effective speech for the Government, and Ted Heath an equally interesting one for the opposition. The two points upon which Heath zeroed were (1) what was the Government policy toward the sale of armaments to the United States if they might be used in Vietnam? and (2) what was the logic of HMG supporting general American policy there but disassociating itself from the bombing of the oil installations near Haiphong and Hanoi. The debate is to be resumed tonight when Alec Home and the Prime Minister will wind up.

Yesterday the Prime Minister had his way with the vociferous minority of the Party who advocated a repudiation by HMG of any support for us in Vietnam. There were only 46 contrary votes. He expects to have no trouble tonight.

Meanwhile his visit to the Soviet Union has been arranged; he has been given an appointment to see Kosygin on July 16.

The Labour Party is counting heavily on this visit to place them in a favorable position as regards public opinion in displaying again their desire to bring about a conference.

E and I went tonight to Lancaster House for the reception given by the Foreign Secretary for Prime Minister Pompidou and Foreign Minister Couve de Murville, who are in London for three days of discussions with the PM and British Cabinet officers.

I met Pompidou for the first time. He is an impassive but good looking man. Apparently the talks between the two Governments have not had any positive results so far, but will be resumed tomorrow morning. I was delighted to see Couve again, as well as his wife Jacqueline, and we arranged to meet in Paris in the autumn. I have always had, in spite of political differences, a friendly personal relationship with him. He is extremely clever, and [redacted] in private conversation is often frank and amusing.

E and the children went off to a dance given by Baroness Bentinck for her daughter, while I remained at home and did some work.

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July 8, 1966 - Friday

Lord Normanbrook, Chairman of BBC, came to see me this morning about the troublesome incident provoked by the letter to him from Bob Komer of the White House, protesting against a television show put on by BBC describing the unhappy casualties caused by our bombing in Vietnam. This performance features a US orthopedic hospital, where the wounded were interviewed and photographed. Bill Stoneman of the Chicago Daily News wrote a bitter commentary on the performance which was repeated in the Washington Post.

Norman showed me a draft of his answer to Komer, and sought my advice about it. I was in favor of his toning it down, and of his offering to show the broadcast to Komer and any one else interested in Washington, before there was further controversy on the subject. In addition, I suggested he might have a BBC team apply themselves to a survey of what the US have done in South Vietnam in the way of furnishing hospital facilities, schools, transports, roads, pacification. He thought this an interesting possibility.

What chiefly concerned him, being a trained civil servant in the past, was an approach made to him, presumably on instructions from the White House, in his personal capacity as head of the BBC. He thought, I think properly, that matters involving the relationship between the US Government and an independent agency such as his own should be handled through diplomatic channels.

He will send a copy of his letter to Komer both to me and to Pat Dean in Washington.

I had heard rumors of the deterioration in Normanbrook's health. He told me that shortly after retiring as Secretary of the Cabinet, he was stricken with an obscure disease which left him unable to take any exercise, since his heart was badly affected, and there is said to be no hope of a cure. It is sad to think of him in this condition, for he is not only one of the most respected men in British public life, but a gifted and sympathetic individual.

Lawrence Dreiman, now working for the stock brokerage firm of Francis I. duPont Co., called on me. I knew him when he was in USRO, Paris. This is his first trip abroad for many years; he came to London to attend an international Jewish conference.

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The Dillons, Sasha, Isa and Nicky, came to lunch with me at the office.

My friend Dr. Alexander Chase and his wife came to the Chancery. He is to attend a dental conference on the Continent, then another in Israel. I wish I had a chance to see something of him during his visit, for he is a stimulating, intelligent man, with a keen interest in international affairs.

I joined the Dillons and took an afternoon train to Ditchley, where Douglas is to deliver the annual lecture. I returned to London about eleven o'clock this evening.

We were fortunate in finding the weather good at Ditchley, so before the meeting the guests strolled around the well kept lawns.

Douglas's speech was excellent. It took about 45 minutes to deliver, and though highly technical in nature, since it dealt with international monetary questions, was so clearly expressed as to arouse [redacted] interest and enthusiasm.

Al Wells met me at the station, with a telephoned message from George Ball stating the President's wish for me to make a personal report on various British political subjects.

At Ditchley, amongst the distinguished company was Hartley Shawcross. He discussed frankly with me his assessment of the financial and economic situa tion here, about which I found him pessimistic.

Jennie Lee was one of Solly Zuckerman's guests at the Zoo. I found myself able to tell her that Paul Mellon had agreed to lend one of the Joseph Wright of Derby paintings she had spoken to me about to the Tate Gallery for five years. This will spare them the expense of buying it, in case he had been willing to sell it. He did not wish, however, either to sell or to make a loan arrangement to the Derby Gallery. I ascertained from Basil Taylor, who runs Paul's art Foundation here, that the present management of the Derby Gallery is generally held in low esteem, and there always remains a possibility that Mellon will later do something to meet their wishes. At any rate, I think Jennie is satisfied with this half loaf, and as Minister of the Arts she is saved--at least temporarily--the expenditure of more than twenty thousand pounds.

July 9, 1966 - Saturday

Went to the office this morning, where I assembled the necessary papers to read before writing a report to the President. Also, I conferred with Messrs. Brubeck and Irving. Tonight I settled down to draft a message to Washington, finishing it about one a.m.

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July 10, 1966 - Sunday.

E, Nicky and I left by train at ten o'clock for Cambridge, where Mollie and Rab Butler had invited us for lunch. After showing Nicky some of the beautiful buildings, we went to the Lodge, Butler's residence as Master of Trinity College. There were about a dozen other guests. The square in front of Trinity is not only one of the largest, but one of the finest in England, and is overlooked on one side by the windows of the Lodge. This ancient building is really magnificent. The drawing room is about 60 feet long and 40 feet wide. All the other rooms are spacious, especially one used by the Master and his guests for port drinking after meals. The walls are covered with portraits of interesting personalities, there being particularly striking ones of Essex, Queen Elizabeth, and Henry VIII. Rab took us this afternoon to Trinity Chapel, considered by many people the best small ecclesiastical building in England. He hopes eventually to have its famous groined ceiling cleaned--it has been darkened by smoke from the many candles used in the chapel. Afterwards, we went to the Trinity Library. This is always a treat, for its collection is not only rare and valuable, but includes items of a curious and fascinating character. In addition to possessing all the folios of Shakespeare, some of them in duplicate and triplicate, we were shown a small book of Shakespeare's sonnets, published in 1599. The entry on the fly leaf by a purchaser was the notation that since there was a tear in one page, he had bought it for 3-1/2 pence. Another copy of this rare item sold in London at auction a few years ago for £21,000.

I think the Butlers enjoy their life at Cambridge, which for him has so many family associations. We had a delightful day, thanks to their hospitality and guidance.

After coming back to Winfield House I met Brubeck and Irving, with whom I went over drafts for a message to the President until 8:30.

I seldom see television, but tonight thoroughly enjoyed the second show produced by Jonathan Miller on Plato. These are unusual productions. The actors are in modern dress, smoke cigarettes and cigars, and on this occasion the scene was laid in one of the magnificent Stowe pavilions. Socrates, Aristophanes, Alcibiades, and others were the exponents of Plato's theories on Love.

At Keele, Veronica Wedgwood, knowing of my interest in Franklin, told me she was having the Wedgwood factory send me one of its Franklin plaques. Tonight

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I received from her a gift of three plaques, in varying sizes, one originally modelled by Patience Wright, another by William Hackwood from the terra [illegible]a by Nini, and the last after a bust by Caffieri. This was a generous, thoug[illegible]tful gift.

July 11, 1966 - Monday

We finished off this morning my telegram to the President, the longest message I think I have ever sent him. It was as follows:

I lunched today as the guest of Evelyn de Rothschild and his partners at New Court in St. Swithin's Lane, where the Rothschild bank has been established for over 150 years. They demolished the old premises and moved into the present functional structure about twelve months ago.

The Rothschilds have placed in the bank many family portraits, miniatures and mementoes of interesting kinds. The firm has a large business, and I was struck by the comparative youth of the majority of partners. They talked frankly about their fears over the deterioration in Britain's financial and economic position.

Walter Wanger came to see me this afternoon. He has been making preparations to produce a movie on SHAPE, in the course of which he [redacted] received much help from Norstad, Lemnitzer and others. He had severe things to say about what he regards as the ineffectiveness of successive American administrations in utilizing modern facilities of mass communication for propaganda purposes. I am passing on to Bill Moyers a speech he recently made on this subject.

At 7:30 tonight, in white tie, tails and decorations, I presented myself at the Middle Temple for what is called their "Grand Day--Trinity Term." I was lent a robe, segregated with the other Benchers in the Smoking Room [illegible] o smoking was allowed, but champagne was served, until the entry abo[illegible] of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother--an Honorary Bencher-- [illegible] umber of guests. Each Bencher was assigned the custody of one of th[illegible] . Sir Arthur Bryant, the famous historian, fell to me.

The ritual, as is the case on such occasions, is intriguing. We all filed into Hall for dinner, which was served at several tables to the Queen Mother, guests and Benchers [illegible]hile the main body of the huge room was filled by scholars, who, I should i[illegible] were not given the same elaborate series of dishes and wines as the rest [illegible] Our menu was:

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16 A

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Date: July 11, 1966
1242 PM

LONDON 206

NODIS

FOR THE UNDERSECRETARY FROM BRUCE

JULY 11

1. As I understand it from the report of your conversation with Phil Kaiser on Friday, the President instructed me to comment on:

a. The QUOTE dissociation UNQUOTE of HMG from our bombing of oil installations near Haiphong and Hanoi, and the reasons for such a decision by Harold Wilson.

b. The position we ought to adopt during discussions in Washington, and how it should be handled from our standpoint.

c. What the PM is likely to say and do when he comes to the US.

d. The Agenda.

A. VIET-NAM

2. ~~XXXXXX~~ - Wilson is a political animal, highly skilled, intelligent, a master at infighting, deadly in debate, and usually adept at making ambiguous public statements to serve his political aims.

3. On Vietnam, however, reporting to the House of Commons ~~XXX~~ last December on his trip to Washington, the PM told the House that he had discussed bombing of North Vietnam with the President and that "we have always made it clear that there are some escalations of the bombing

AMB/Bruce

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which we could not support, including bombing of the major cities in North Vietnam." During the subsequent months he has repeated this so frequently to meet tactical pressures from within his own party that, by the time it became a practical issue in June, he had left himself little or no room for maneuver.

4. When he first came into office, he accepted the principle of the continuity of British foreign policy, which was based upon the long-established friendly relationship with the US, as it had preponderantly been when his recent predecessors were in power.

5. To preserve such a relationship, he was prepared to cooperate with the United States on major American policies in a measure that would not always be popular here. Nevertheless, To counter the charge of being a mere puppet or satellite of the US, HMG would, from time to time, assert its independence by taking exception to certain details of policies to which he is ready to give general support.

6. Wilson regards the Vietnam situation as posing in acute form the problem of defining acceptable limits of Anglo-American cooperation. The military buildup apparently increased his fears of escalation and certainly cut against the grain of his belief that there could be

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no clear-cut military victory in Vietnam. He believed that a basis for a political settlement must be found, and he was increasingly frustrated that it could not be found. Wilson's internal party problem was not only one of dealing with that small band of leftist militants who long ago wanted him to break unconditionally with the US. He did not have much to fear from them, despite their noise and pressures. It was when the dissidence over Vietnam widened to include a substantial number of Labor MPs in the center and on the right-wing that the problem of party management threatened to get out of hand. Wilson finally adopted the view of those elements which though generally moderate would not accept unconditional support of US military policy in Vietnam.

7. In my opinion, Wilson was not able to ignore the pressures on him from many sides after the bombing decision without endangering his leadership of the party. If all else failed him and he did not secure the support that he wanted, he even hinted at dissolution. Wilson almost certainly did not believe that the situation would come to that, but it was a possibility. His trips to Moscow and to Washington, announced at the height of the crisis, were partly designed as insurance against the extreme possibility of going to the country, and also more immediately as a means of isolating the extremists and forcing the

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waverers to fall into line.

8. Where, in my opinion, the PM may have trapped himself was by prematurely taking a position about the Haiphong Hanoi bombing, foreclosing the possibility of later differentiating between attacks successfully confined to military targets and those which have, in fact, consequences for civilian populations. Even so, I doubt he could have sustained such a distinction within his own party. What saved him in domestic political terms was his not going the whole hog with us.

9. It must be remembered that every British poll in the past year has shown a plurality opposed to what they consider is American policy in Vietnam. (I find this contradictory since there has never been a public protest against the large scale activities of British troops in Malaysia, a psychological dichotomy that would require prolonged dissection to comprehend.) A more extensive analysis of the political considerations underlying Wilson's dissociation follows septel.

10. In addition to the need to placate dissidents by a show of independence, the PM was, I think, influenced by an exaggerated idea of his possible effectiveness as a mediator with the Soviet authorities. He probably believes that had it not been for dissociation Kosygin would not now be about to receive him in Moscow.

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B. The Position We Ought to Take in Washington ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

11. The President, in correspondence, has already fully expressed his feelings about complete British support for our Vietnam policy. If what I have said above accurately reflects the limits of what is politically practicable here, I suggest the President content himself with remarking on his disappointment in this connection, and say he expects continuing fidelity to the promises of adherence to our overall objectives in Vietnam. He could effectively add that after reviewing the debates in the House of Commons he had noticed that Heath, Douglas-Hom and others of the Opposition had been much stronger advocates for American policy in Vietnam than Wilson's Government.

C. ~~XX~~ What the PM is Likely to Say and Do When He Comes to the United States

12. ~~XXXXXXX~~ There is nothing I can usefully add to my observations on this point set forth in London's 37 of July 4. Wilson is a cautious master of obfuscation. No one can guarantee in advance the conduct of another; the tongue is one of the least predictable of human organs. But given the overriding desire and necessity for the Prime Minister to remain on good terms with the President, or to restore any impairment of them, he will be doubly careful to try to avoid saying anything embarrassing to us.

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D. Agenda

13. ~~XXXXXX~~ I asked 10 Downing some days ago to submit a proposed agenda, but constant and critical debates in the House, the visit of Pompidou, and other preoccupations have prevented their doing so. Personally, I am inclined to have this carried on at official rather than Prime Ministerial level, for in his talks with the President, Wilson is unlikely to stick strictly to prestated topics.

14. I would speculate that he will descant upon:

a. British internal politics.

b. Rhodesia, and other African problems.

c. Vietnam.

d. Europe - East-West detente, disarmament, force reductions in Germany, German offsets against Rhine Army~~XXXXX~~ foreign exchange costs.

e. Armament sales by Britain to the United States.

To my mind, HMG has botched these transactions to what should be the Queen's distaste. It is now so complicated, and has been so fully reported on by this Embassy, that I shall not dwell on it here, but will do so, if you wish, when I come home. In this affair, the President can, with justice, be acidulous.

f. East of Suez commitments, including our request for a larger presence in Thailand.

g. The economic and financial situation in Britain -- by far the overriding preoccupation.

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COMMENT:

15. It is my judgment that skillful, clever, able, articulate and talented as is the Prime Minister, there is no present prospect that he will succeed - and if a Conservative Government had been in office the same would apply, although there might be a more favorable confidence factor - in surmounting the fundamental ill of this country, namely its inability to manage its economy in a manner that promises to bring its foreign exchange accounts into satisfactory equilibrium.

16. Wilson is pragmatic, realistic and opportunistic. Much as I admire his intellectual gifts, however, and indebted as I am for the candor with which he has transacted all business with our Embassy, I am not convinced of his breadth of view or of his complete freedom from prejudices on economic and financial matters.

17. The President and you must be thoroughly bored with my mutterings, since my assignment here, of mistrust over the future stability of this economy, and its concomitant , the stability of sterling.

18. I anticipate another crisis in the pound, despite the probability of a new budget submission this year, and the inevitable deflation I apprehend the situation will entail. The discovery of huge deposits of gas in the North Sea area is the most promising development of

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recent years, but its salutary effect on the balance of payments will not be apparent for a long time.

19. Meanwhile, the people of Britain are living beyond their national means, happy in an affluent society where wealth is, on the whole, equitably distributed, blissfully unaware of the fragility of their present prosperity.

20. The Prime Minister will, no doubt, present to the President, as he did to Pompidou, a picture rosy in contrast to my misgivings, but if they have not already done so, our Treasury officials should anticipate another call on our resources, and those of the European central banks.

21. I do not believe a statutory prices-incomes policy could be made effective in Great Britain. I am also impressed by the signs that this government may be on the verge of another serious crisis of confidence. Forward economic planning becomes increasingly difficult for enterprising and sophisticated elements in the banking and business community. The country seems at the mercy of economic drift and unsuccessful improvisation. I think deep changes must occur in the whole complex of industry and finance here, and I do not see much prospect of this happening. The changes would necessitate politically distasteful reductions of expenditures in the public sector. We must also contemplate

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the likelihood that they would require a further curtailment of Britain's ability to continue even at present planned levels the military commitments East of Suez and probably in Germany.

22. I do not conclude that Britain is going down the drain, but every sluice gate is beginning to open.

D.B.

BRUCE

NODIS REVIEW

Cat. A - Caption removed; transferred to O-FADRC
Cat. B - Transferred to O-FADRC with additional access controlled by S/S
Cat. C - Caption and custody retained by S/S

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Date: [illegible] 19[illegible]

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MENU

Madiera	Charantais Melon
Hock Giesenheimer Lickerstein 1959	Consomme Madrilene
Champagne Perrier Jouet 1953	Cold salmon trout
Claret Lafite Rothschild 1957	Roast poussin Salad New potatoes Asparagus
Port Rebello Valente 1935	Souffle Surprise Ham Croutes
Brandy 1875 Kummel	Dessert

When this portion of dinner was finished, a Loving Cup was circulated, refreshed from time to time with claret, amongst those in the Hall. The most picturesque part of this ceremony was when the Cup was brought by the Steward to Master Treasurer, who bowed to the Senior Ancient below the Dais. This individual returned the bow, then took the Cup, and it was circulated at the Ancient's Table. As the dinner drew to a close the Rose Water Bowl was passed aroun "as in ancient days", after which Grace was said.

We then filed out to another room, where we seated ourselves, and were served dessert and port. When this feature was concluded, Master Treasurer gave to Master Junior the toast of "Domus", followed by a toast to "Absent Members". He then ordered Master Junior to "ring the bell", whereupon liqueurs were served and smoking permitted.

The members are strict in referring to each other by their Bench titles; for example, I passed as "Master Bruce".

During the port episode, I had the pleasure--which I always enjoy--of sitting next to Lady Spencer, who had accompanied the Queen Mother, Sir Martin Gilliat being her other attendant.

I found Arthur Bryant a delightful conversationalist. He knows Evangeline, and is going to send her some of his books.

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We finally made our way back to the Smoking Room, where the Queen Mother seated herself in an arm chair, and people were brought up to talk to her. More rounds of champagne, whiskey, and huge pitchers of beer were in circulation. As nobody could stir from the room until she took her departure, we were well trapped until after midnight.

I took Bobbety Salisbury with me, and dropped him off at a party where Betty was waiting for him.

After dinner I had a (to me) stimulating conversation with Montague, who served during the war in British Naval Intelligence, and who told me some marvellous stories about deception plans. He is the man who managed the great coup of sending out a dead body into the Bay of Biscay with false papers on him. This was the subject of Duff Cooper's book "Operation Heartbreak". As a result of this irregular publication, Montague was then instructed to write a true version of the episode, but has never been allowed to comment on any of his other activities.

I had the always enviable chance to talk to Sir Robert Menzies, whom I consider a great man. He is well known as a mimic, and took off, for my benefit, the Texan accent of our new Ambassador to Australia, whom he thinks an excellent appointment.

July 12, 1966 - Tuesday

We had a lunch today at home for:

Arthur Krock looked rested and well. He is about the same age as Walter Lippmann, perhaps 78; neither seems to have suffered the slightest mental impairment; Walter is rather deaf, but Arthur not.

Ben Wood came in to say good-bye. He is being assigned to Washington, and during his service here has done excellent work and has volunteered far beyond any ordinary requirements of duty to make speeches and give talks on the subject of Vietnam.

Herbert Matthews of the New York Times came to see me, on his way to Wilton Park to attend a seminar. This year I find him rather slow on the uptake, nor do I ascribe any particular merit to his editorials in the New York Times.

At Bill King's request, I made a tape recording of the prologue I had written on April 6, 1966, about our Cultural Festival. It was:

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Lunch - Embassy residence - July 12, 1966

Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce
Earl and Countess of Longford
Prince and Princess Rauziwill
Mr. and Mrs. Quintin Hogg
Mr. Hamish Hamilton
Miss Bokhara Legendre
Mr. William Blair
Mrs. Quennell
Mr. Jerome Zerbe
Mrs. Phipps
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Krock
Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Preston
Nicholas Bruce
Lady Waverley ?

Regretted

Mrs. William Blair
Mrs. Hamish Hamilton
Sir Max and Lady Aitken
Mrs. Anne McDonnel Ford
Sir Christopher Lady Chancellor
Mr. Gavin and Lady Irene Astor
Earl and Countess of Dalkeith
Loelia Duchess of Westminster
Mme de Croisset
Mrs. William Woodward

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FESTIVAL OF AMERICAN ARTS & HUMANITIES

April 6, 1966

During the next eighty days of April, May and June the American Embassy will be presenting its first Festival of American Arts and Humanities.

The Festival has been conceived by the U.S. Information Service as a tribute to the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, which was signed into law by President Johnson on September 29, 1965.

In its Declaration of Purpose this new Act of Congress confirms the government's responsibility and concern:

(1) for the encouragement and support of national progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts,

(2) for a form of education designed to make men masters of their technology and not its unthinking servants,

(3) to help create and sustain not only a climate encouraging freedom of thought, imagination, and inquiry but also the natural conditions facilitating the release of creative talent.

No government can call a great artist or scholar into existence. It can, however, and should nourish and sustain in its people leadership in the realm of ideas and of the spirit. This new Act of Congress ventures in such a direction. Similarly, the Festival of American Arts and Humanities will attempt, with the cooperation of Americans visiting or resident here, as well as of our British colleagues, to present a rich and varied selection of programs in the Arts and the Humanities.

I extend to all Festival participants my best wishes for the success of their Festival ventures.

David Bruce
American Ambassador

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Having referred the other night to the sometimes depressing prospect of advancing years, I had a letter from a friend this morning enclosing a copy of Aaron Burr's remarks on this subject. It was:

Tonight, I attended the annual meeting of the Osler Club of the Royal College of Physicians in Regents Park. My part in it was to make a presentation to the Club for the United States Government of [redacted] two original letters written by Dr. Osler which were contained in the archives of the National Library of Medicine.

For once, Hyatt betrayed me. We went to the Royal College of Obstetrics and Gynecology, instead of the Royal College of Physicians, at which I arrived only as the serving of drinks was terminating. There was a concourse of several hundred people, men and women. The President, Dr. Noel Poynter, opened the proceedings after dinner by announcing I was about to make the Society a gift. I did not let the audience off lightly, especially since several of those present had been identified as graduates of the Johns Hopkins Medical School or had practiced at Johns Hopkins Hospital. Dr. Howard Kelly's name [redacted] mentioned as one of Osler's most famous disciples. I told them they witnessed in me what was [redacted] one of Dr. Kelly's lesser contributions, since I had, [redacted] for good or evil, been delivered into this world by him. I went on to enumerate those members of the Osler circle, all of whom I [redacted] well, after his departure from the Hopkins in 1904, at which time he [redacted] up his position as Regius Professor at Oxford, where he continued until his death in 1919. I spoke of [redacted] Dr. Thayer, who had also come to the United States from Canada, of Dr. William Welch, that erudite and Bacchic looking figure, Dr. Hugh Young, the renowned urologist, Dr. John M. T. Finney, the speediest extractor of an appendix in my day, [redacted] Dr. Halstead, who had an international reputation. Reproductions of John Sargent's portrait, still hanging at the Hopkins, of Osler and his circle was well known to those present. [redacted] I spared them any further delay in hearing from the guest of honor, Dr. Charles Coury, Professor of the Faculty of Medicine, in Paris. His command of English was fluent, and he read a paper of real literary value and of absorbing interest. It related entirely to Dr. Osler's visits to France, and his close connection with the leading physicians and surgeons of his time in Paris. Although his pride in the influence exercised over Osler by his French colleagues was legitimate, it may have been slightly exaggerated, for one finally derived the

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AARON BURR to TIMOTHY EDWARDS
Albany, January 1800

It is with very great pleasure that I hear of the amelioration of your health and spirits. You will pardon me for saying that you do wrong to anticipate old age. You bear no symbol of it except in the imagination; and surely it is more for our own comfort, more for the happiness of our friends that we assume while we can the hilarity of youth and the vigor of sound maturity. Your contemporaries of my acquaintance pursue all their social qualities and all that capacity for enjoyment which can be requisite to render life desirable to ourselves and useful to our friends and to society. You have lived more temperately than any of them. You have more personal activity and vigor of mind; why then should you labour to persuade yourself that you are superannuated? All this tends but to torment yourself and your friends and to hasten the evils which you may safely contemplate at the distance of many years. When I shall next see you I shall take the liberty to enter into some details on this subject. At present Mr. Woodbridge is at my elbow waiting for this letter and impatient to be gone.

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impression that without it he never would have attained the full measure of his greatness.

I sat next to Coury, and found him a delightful fellow. He enlightened my ignorance in one particular by dispelling my belief that "The Sorbonne" meant "The University of Paris." He said The Sorbonne was merely a building in the complex of the University, though it had originally housed, hundreds of years ago, all of the then faculties. Therefore, it is incorrect to say, as most of my compatriots and the British do, that they are taking a course "at the Sorbonne". They should refer to attending the Faculty of Medicine, Law, or whatever other studies they are following at the University.

The climax of the evening came when Mr. Dickson Wright responded to the speech of the guest of honor. One can always count on this distinguished surgeon to enliven a company. On this occasion he excelled in humor even what I had heard from him at other meetings.

He commenced by describing the United States in most unflattering terms, but coupled with it a denunciation of George III for losing the Colonies. He was good enough to except me from his strictures, saying he thought that a fairly long residence in England had worn off the more disagreeable aspects of my personality. He added it was a pleasure to be able to speak of me as "Your Excellency", since the last time he attended a meeting there were six Excellencies present, all of them coal-black, and he had inadvertently referred to them as "Your Darknesses". He passed on to a description of how Great Britain had always been a conquered country. First the Romans dominated it for 500 years. They were succeeded by the Norsemen for the next 500, who, finding the winter climate intolerable, went home at the end of each summer, leaving a cowed population behind them. Referring to the horned helmets of the Norsemen, he added what would have been even more appreciated by a French audience that of course when they returned to Scandinavia they left their horns behind as adornments for the brows of British husbands. Next came the Norman Conquerors. He said this was the first time Great Britain had been ruled by a bastard, and it commenced a tradition which has never been departed from, and that of course the present Chief Minister was the greatest bastard of them all. At this point, the laughter which his other comments had aroused was slightly less strident. He then buckled down to a condemnation of the architecture of the building, before offering eulogistic thanks to Dr. Coury.

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July 13, 1966 - Wednesday

I lunched at Bucks.

Two self-explanatory telegrams, as follows, arrived this morning, and I transmitted them to the Prime Minister:

Henry Luce of TIME-LIFE came to see me this afternoon. Afterwards we gave a cocktail party at home this evening for the Yale-Harvard tennis players, as we had done several years ago for a similar group, sponsored by Guy Westmacott.

We later went to dine with Diana Phipps. As is always the case, she had cooked a wonderful dinner. Those there were her mother, (Countess Stenberg,), her Uncle (Count Antoine Seilen), Jo Grimond's pretty daughter, Nicky Bruce, Bokhara Legendre, Osbert Lancaster, Peter Ayer (whom we see on television in the Plato shows), a young Reploe, and other people who dropped in after dinner. I had a long talk with Seilen, one of the great art collectors of our time, especially of drawings and paintings. I look forward to going to his house this autumn to see his things. Although an Austrian, he likes living in England, but says he does not know how many more years he can stand the winter climate. We thoroughly enjoyed ourselves, and got home before midnight.

Nancy Lancaster, Pauline and Philippe de Rothschild, arrived this afternoon, to stay with us. The Rothschilds, with 22 pieces of baggage, will be with us for ten days, but they are the easiest of guests.

At the cocktail party, I was struck by the good sportsmanship the British usually display in speaking of their opponents. At the tennis matches today, the Americans from Yale and Harvard were defeated. When I asked the Captain of the Oxford team about this, he answered "It means nothing, because they have been here a short time, and are not yet accustomed to our turf."

Lord Iliffe is a shepherd for American tennis team visitors. He said his father inaugurated this custom many years ago and that his father and himself entertained groups of Yale and Harvard players for a week or more at a time in their country house during the matches. I was glad to have him add that all of them conducted themselves in the most exemplary manner.

Walter Wanger brought with him Mrs. Mehle (the social columnist Suzie Knickerbocker). She is pretty and gay.

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1. We are becoming increasingly concerned by growing indications that Hanoi may be preparing to carry through on threats to "try" US prisoners-of-war as "war criminals." North Vietnamese press and Radio in recent weeks have devoted considerable time to laying ground work for some kind of show trials, presumably to buck up morale in North Viet Nam.

2. Prime Minister Wilson's upcoming visit to Moscow could provide useful occasion to bring home to Soviets that such "trials" could create widespread indignation in US with increased pressure for escalations air attacks. If Soviets genuinely interested in encouraging peaceful settlement of Viet Nam problem they should use their influence to dissuade Hanoi from taking step that would arouse US public opinion and greatly complicate objective of arriving at negotiated settlement.

3. You should discuss this with Prime Minister before his departure for Moscow and urge that he put case to Soviets as strongly as possible.

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SECRET

1. Hanoi's intensifying propaganda re "War Crimes Trials" of American Airmen held prisoner in North Viet Nam in last few days now includes July 10 Nhan Dan article giving detailed legal justification for considering pilots as "war criminals" on basis Nuremberg Tribunals, Genocide Convention, and domestic NVN law. Article concludes that as "criminals" and not POW's, pilots "may be tried" under January 20, 1953, decree on crimes against security of NVN. In last few days Hanoi has also carried statements allegedly made by captured pilots which make use of such legal terminology as "depositions" and "guilty pleas."

2. The Department therefore believes it is necessary to see that North Vietnamese are given firm and unequivocal message through appropriate third country governments that holding such trials would be serious mistake.

3. Accordingly, action addressee posts should approach host Government and ask it to relay message along following lines to North Vietnamese authorities:

4. USG has noted recent statements suggesting that North Viet Nam is preparing to "try" US airmen it holds prisoner. USG categorically rejects NVN thesis that these prisoners are "war criminals." They have committed no "war crimes" and are fully entitled to their rights as prisoners of war under the Geneva Conventions. North Viet Nam has adhered to these conventions; the prisoners are uniformed members of the American Armed Forces; and the Conventions apply irrespective of a declaration of war. Thus any action taken to "try" or "punish" these prisoners would be nothing more than disguised reprisals against individual Servicemen in retaliation against the United States' effort to assist South Viet Nam in resisting Hanoi's aggression.

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5. The USG urges NVN to consider carefully consequences of any such action. Any "trial" or "punishment" of these prisoners would not be understood by the American people and would have an effect on American public opinion. Such action would increase the difficulty of bringing peace to Viet Nam and would force the USG to consider seriously what action might be appropriate under the circumstances.

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July 14, 1966 - Thursday

I went to Bluett this morning to have them put a bronze bust I had purchased from Kerin on a wooden pedestal, similar to that on which was mounted a 15th Century Siamese bronze of Buddha I bought yesterday from Bluett.

I went, as I do every year, to the annual luncheon of the Anglo-Chilean Society, where I sat between Mrs. Castle and Lady Gore-Booth. Barbara Castle and I made a sketchy review of the transportation system of Great Britain. She is full of ideas, and we are going to examine together one of these days the possibility of rail transportation between the airport and London. The scope of her activities is admirably suited to her active mind and initiative; I know nothing about her judgment or administrative ability.

Anthony Gibbs, the Vice Chairman of the Anglo-Chilean Society, introduced the guest of honor, Michael Stewart, the first British Secretary of State who ever visited Chile during his term of office. He spoke, as he always does, easily and effectively. The response was made by Victor Santa Cruz, one of the most effective orators I know.

In the course of the speeches, it was emphasized that by the end of this century there will be 600 million people in Latin America to be reckoned with. Since the British sentimental interest, as formerly was the case economically and financially, in Chile, is widely harbored, all sorts of political luminaries who would normally not go to other Latin American celebrations turn up for this one. Such as, for example, Peter Carrington and Alec Douglas-Home.

Amongst the other guests at the head table were Richard Powell, Christopher Maynew, MP, Christopher Soames, the Spanish Ambassador and his wife, Lord Longford, Lord Walston, Paul Gore-Booth, Selwyn Lloyd, and the Peruvian Ambassador.

Bill Stearman came to see me this afternoon. He is starting on his second year in Saigon, where he is in charge of subversive enterprises and other programs directed against North Vietnam. He sees no indication from his examination of prisoners and defectors of any desire on the part of the North to bring hostilities to a close.

Taylor Cole came to see me at the office. He presented me the book compiled by Duke University scholars entitled "Decade of the Commonwealth", for which both he and Calvin Hoover had written chapters. He hoped to make a presentation of it

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to the Prime Minister, who is, however, so occupied this week with other concerns that he could not receive this eminent visiting scholar. We had a good talk about OSS days. He told me that Calvin Hoover will retire next year, at the age of 70, from Duke, but will thereafter be engaged in research work for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

I went tonight to the Senate House in the University of London for a reception given there in honor of twelve representatives of the Association of American Universities. Those honored were:

The American University Presidents are leaving tomorrow for York. Their host for this reception was Sir Thomas Creed, Vice Chairman of the University of London, who, with his wife, received them.

July 15, 1966 - Friday

Milton Eisenhower came to see me this morning. He has done a magnificent job as President of the Johns Hopkins, but is settled in his determination to retire next year. He thinks it would be unbecoming of him to express views on the selection of a successor. I talked to him about Scranton, whom he knows well, and of whom he entertains a high opinion. He also thought John Gardner, now a Cabinet member, might be considered. He feels, as I do, that the new President should be a nationally known figure, and Hopkins should not again be headed by an individual who has only a parochial appeal.

Milton had attended the Golden Wedding anniversary of Mamie and the President. He says the President is now engaged in writing what he calls personal notes, but they may turn into an autobiography of his life other than the eight years of his White House experience.

Milt hopes before next year to secure a considerable amount of money to carry through his final pet projects at Hopkins. He has approached Avalon Foundation, Old Dominion, and the Ford Foundation on the subject.

Karl Meyer of the Washington Post called on me this morning. At the last moment the Soviet Embassy notified him, as well as several other American correspondents and one English journalist, that they would not be given visas to accompany the Prime Minister on his trip to Moscow. This came as a bolt from the blue to Karl, who had been especially anxious to make this trip, and had been promised a visa.

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American University Presidents
attending the meeting in York in July 1966

President George W. Beadle
University of Chicago

President Howard R. Bowen
University of Iowa

President Kingman Brewster, Jr.
Yale University

President Milton S. Eisenhower
The John Hopkins University

President Harlan H. Hatcher
University of Michigan

Chancellor G. Alexander Heard
Vanderbilt University

President David D. Henry
University of Illinois

President Clark Kerr
University of California

President Grayson Kirk
Columbia University

President Douglas M. Knight
Duke University

President W. Allen Wallis
University of Rochester

Chancellor W. Clarke Wescoe
University of Kansas

Charles P. McCurdy, Jr.
Executive Secretary
Association of American Universities

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Findley Burns said good-bye for the last time. He is leaving tomorrow for Jordan, but does not know when he can present his credentials, since the King will be absent and may not return for some weeks.

E and I lunched with Ethel de Croisset at 10 Avery Row, where she [redacted] rented Nancy Lancaster's flat for a two-week period. Her mother, Elsie Woodward, is with her there. Elsie is about 85, but one would never suspect it. The other guests were Philippe de Rothschild, George Weidenfeld, and an attractive young man on the Observer staff who has just returned from Vietnam. He said he [redacted] found no indications of [redacted] willingness on the part of the North Vietnamese Government to enter into negotiations with us or any one else. I have arranged with George to send Romaine Brooks' manuscript to him. He is about to announce his plans for marrying Sandra Meyer, Jock Whitney's niece, on July 28 or 29.

Drew Middleton came to see me. He is doing a long article for LOOK on the British scene, with especial regard to its economic and financial aspects, which he finds almost hopelessly discouraging. He believes the present bitterness between party leaders is such as to eliminat any consideration of a national government. This opinion is strengthened by what Sir Michael Fraser, Deputy Chairman of the Conservative Party told Bill Galloway yesterday. He thought in the present circumstances a national government was not in the cards. He said the Prime Minister has created such personal dislike and mistrust [redacted] among Conservative MP's that he believed not a single one would agree to serve in a national government under him. He thought [redacted] there were other individuals in the Labor hierarchy who might be acceptable as leader of a national government. His personal opinion was that the Conservative Party would more probably try to force a general election rather than entertain overtures for a national government, since the Party believed that in Ted Heath the nation would find a man able to lead it out of its troubles.

An unpublished Gallup Poll conducted June 30 to July 5 on a standard national sample of about 1,000 cases shows when people were asked "Would you approve or disapprove if the British Government were to send British troops to [redacted] fight alongside the South Vietnamese in South Vietnam?" approval by 8%, disapproval by 81%, don't know by 11%.

My friend John Egremont, who has been drifting along since Macmillan's resignation, has now become a frequent contributor to The Spectator. His last article was:

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ENDPAPER

Bolingbroke on Dalliance

By LORD EGREMONT

WHAT would you do if your son fell in love with an unsuitable girl? The answer is, throw them together as much as possible. Anyway, that was the advice given 230 years ago by Lord Bolingbroke. And it worked.

When, in 1736, an ancestor of mine, Charles, as a young man, on a visit to Paris, got entangled with an actress, Mlle Gossein, nobody was more competent and experienced to advise on the matter than an old family friend, Lord Bolingbroke, who was in France at the time and wrote to Charles:

'I want to know several circumstances about your present passion which I hope and believe scarce rises above your waist. If it be for the Gossein, or the d'Angerville, the two only ladies of the Comédie that I know by sight you must tell me which. I want likewise to know whether you are happy and by what medium, whether by money or stark love and kindness. With ladies, with those particularly, good Ingeniers proceed by assaults, not by saps. If you have enjoyed, stick to her close, work yourself hard, she will like you the more and you will like her the less for it. Whilst I loved much, I never loved long, but was inconstant to all for the sake of all. If you have not enjoyed, make a fair push, triumph or quit. Above all things, let her have no hopes of your sighing, or fears of your being incommoded.'

About this time Charles wrote a youthful poem about his dear love, whom he called the Fair Thief. She had stolen the whiteness of the snow, the blushes of the dawn, the Graces' silken smiles, Juno's dignity, Pallas's sense to charm the soul, Apollo's wit, a Muse's skill and more. Charles concluded:

> Great Jove approved her crimes and art;
> And t'other day, she stole my heart!
> If lovers, Cupid, are thy care,
> Exert thy vengeance on this Fair:
> To trial bring her stolen charms,
> And let her prison be my arms!

Thus, with a certain charm, wrote Charles then. But Bolingbroke's advice worked and Charles married a daughter of an Irish peer, because Lord Egremont, a Secretary of State and rather gross. Horace Walpole wrote of him that he 'was the son of the great Sir William Wyndham and grandson of the old Duke of Somerset whose prodigious pride he inherited more than his father's abilities, though he had a great deal of humour.'

One day in 1763 Charles was heard genially to say, 'Well, I have but three more turtle dinners to come and if I survive them I shall be immortal.' He didn't and wasn't. He died of apoplexy at Egremont House, Piccadilly, now the Naval and Military Club.

> *Le temps est beau,*
> *Et bleu le ciel;*
> *Doucement je vois*
> *A mon hardel.*

> I said to my heart between sleeping and waking
> Thou wild thing that always art leaping or aching.

I do not know who was the author of the quatrain. The couplet was written by Lord Peterborough, soldier, sailor, wit, diplomat, Privy Councillor, First Lord of the Treasury, Knight of the Garter, friend of philosophers, buttonholer of kings, patron of poets, free-thinker, intriguer, philanderer and another friend of Lord Bolingbroke. Bolingbroke's heart was a wild thing, too.

But Charles Egremont surrendered *his* heart to his stomach.

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Arthur Krock came to see me this evening. He is going tomorrow to Scotland for a couple of weeks.

I received today another case of silver gilt dessert knives, forks, and spoons from Venice.

Tonight the Rothschilds and Nicky dined with us.

July 16, 1966 - Saturday

E, Diana Phipps and I left at 9:45 this morning by car, to visit Brocket Hall. This house is not a National Trust property, but Lord and Lady Brocket opened it today to members of the Georgian Group.

It is a beautiful structure, designed by James Paine, set in one the finest English parks, landscaped by Richard Wood of Essex. The River Lea, there almost as wide as a lake, parallels one side of the house at a distance of about 100 yards. Many of the interiors, especially that of the grand saloon, are beautiful, and all of them well proportioned. The present Lord Brocket was a genial host, and gave us a thorough briefing on its history. In spite of there being many fine pieces of furniture and portraits, the taste of the present owners seems to run to gim crackry in modern porcelain figurines and little glass objects. The place is of especial historical interest because of Prime Minister Melbourne's love for it. Both he and Lord Palmerston died in this house. Its memory is also associated with the many visits paid it by the Prince Regent, later George IV, in whose honor flower beds were laid out in the shape of Prince of Wales Feathers.

We had to abandon the rest of the tour in Hertfordshire, in order to meet Lynda Johnson at the airport. On the way, we stopped at Wembley for a quick and wonderful lunch in the famous Chinese restaurant there. Lynda and her party came in from Frankfurt on a Pan American plane, and remained at London Airport for less than an hour. I thought her attractive. She has a perfect magnolia-petal skin, is unusually tall, and animated in conversation. She and her travelling companion, Miss Shein, said they had a wonderful tour of Spain, and also enjoyed their few days in Germany. Miss Shein could hardly keep awake, which was no wonder, for she said during their whole voyage they had usually stayed up until at least three in the morning. Lynda's friend, the actor George Hamilton, with whom her name is so often coupled, has a bad reputation in London. A year or so ago he was made a member of the Clermont Club. He is said to have lost over £7,000 while gambling there, and refused to pay,

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giving as a reason that the game was crooked. Such action in Great Britain is regarded almost as a crime, since although one may abuse his credit with tradesmen by not paying bills, gambling debts are expected to be settled at once. Hamilton's name, I am told, is now "posted" in the leading casinos here and in Europe, and he will find himself debarred from playing if he should apply.

I spent what was left of the afternoon reading material on the economic situation. The previous ineffective efforts of the Government in this field are by some termed "much ado about nothing." The pontifical Economist published last Friday has this to say:

"The wolves are now getting uncomfortably close to the door, and it is time for the plainest possible speaking. There is no need for gloom about the long-term economic prospects of Britain; the country still has an educated labour force, a reasonable (although insufficiently expanding) volume of capital equipment per head, and a great store of accumulated knowhow. The trouble is that that educated labour, that accumulated knowhow, and that capital equipment are not being used in the right ways and in the right places. Britain is using its considerable industrial resources less efficiently and more wastefully than any other major power in western Europe. There is therefore need for urgent shock treatment and redeployment."

The Prime Minister left this morning for Moscow, but is rumored to have given his Cabinet Ministers an outline of the measures he wishes them to have produced by the time of his return here Monday night or Tuesday. He will submit his proposals to the House of Commons on Wednesday.

July 17, 1966 - Sunday

A woman called me in the middle of the night yesterday from a Long Island Hospital, asking why the hospital's application to obtain a visa for an X-ray technician had not been issued. I told her she had me at a considerable disadvantage, since there were tens of thousands of such applications flowing in here during the year, and I would have to have further data before inquiring into this particular case. Good naturedly, she offered to supply this to me.

I read the telegrams this morning. The one of particular interest to me was a summons from the President to return to Washington as soon as possible after seeing the Prime Minister upon his return from Moscow. I imagine the reason for advancing the date of my trip to Washington is concerned with the financial situation here.

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The newspapers are now fully alive to the sterling difficulties, and are unanimously demanding drastic action by the Government.

July 18, 1966 - Monday

Luke Battle and his wife have arrived here from Cairo. I had him for lunch at my office, with Phil Kaiser and Bill Brubeck. He has just bought for our Government a house in Cairo, to replace our previous rented residence quarters, and obtained it, together with a whole block of land along the Nile, at what seems to me the low price of about $200,000, which will be paid out of our Egyptian pound fund that is steadily depreciating in value.

Luke has been there for two years, and has, from all reports, been effective in dealing with Nasser.

Mr. Donald McLachlan, formerly Editor of the Daily and Sunday Telegraph, but now no longer in Fleet Street, is writing a study of British Naval Intelligence during the War. He wanted to interview me in connection with the early cooperation between Washington and London in intelligence matters, and is being helped in this by retired Admiral John Godfrey, who was a Director of British Naval Intelligence, and a great friend of mine during that period.

McLachlan told me one thing I had never heard before. John Godfrey saw President Roosevelt and made a suggestion to him of having Donovan organize an American clandestine service before such a thing was proposed to the President from any other quarter. This conflicts with Montgomery Hyde's account of Bill Stephenson's approach. McLachlan said he would check this further with Godfrey.

I talked to George Ball on the telephone this afternoon. He thinks it important I leave here as early as possible this week, so I have made arrangements to go home on Thursday.

Tonight we had a dinner at home for Marietta and Ronnie Tree, with these guests:

July 19, 1966 - Tuesday

Marietta Tree came to my office this morning, to tell me about the impasse seemingly reached in respect to her efforts to raise money for the United Nations School, a project strongly supported by U Thant. She has already succeeded in obtaining $8,500,000 from the Ford Foundation and the Rockefeller Brothers for the construction of the school, but conditional upon the assurance that a $3,000,000 development fund will be raised to provide scholarships, to cover annual deficits,

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Dinner - Embassy residence - July 18, 1966

Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce
Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Tree
Mr. John and Lady Margaret Walker
Lady Diana Cooper
Mr. and Mrs. Lees Mayall
Lord and Lady Shawcross
Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Agar
Mr. and Mrs. Nigel Fisher
Mr. Hamish Hamilton
Amb. and Mrs. Luke Battle

After Dinner

Earl of Drogheda
Baron and Baroness Philippe de Rothschild

Regretted

Baron and Baroness P. de Rothschild
Mr. Eugene Black
Mr. Michael and Lady Pamela Berry
Earl and Countess of Drogheda
Mr. and Mrs. Michael Palliser
Earl and Countess of Avon
Mr. John Pope-Hennessey

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July 19

British Gallup Poll conducted July 5-12 on standard national sample approximately 1,000 cases shows:

a. Do you approve or disapprove of the American armed action in Vietnam? Approve, 31 percent; Disapprove, 49; Don't know, 20.

b. Do you think the United States should continue its present efforts in South Vietnam, or should it pull out its forces? Continue present efforts, 35 percent; Pull out, 41; Don't know, 24.

If continue present effort: Should the United States continue its present efforts in South Vietnam at the risk of a war spreading? Continue present efforts, 19 percent; Should not, 13; Don't know, 3.

If continue present effort: Should the United States continue its present efforts in South Vietnam even at the risk of a nuclear war? Continue present efforts, 9 percent; Should not, 7; Don't know, 4.

c. Is Britain right or wrong to continue its support of U.S. policy in Vietnam? Right, 42 percent; Wrong, 37; Don't know, 21.

d. Mr. Wilson has voiced his disapproval of the recent American bombing in North Vietnam. Was he right to disapprove of the bombing, or wrong? Right to disapprove, 64 percent; Wrong, 23; Don't know, 13.

e. Would you approve or disapprove if the Government were to send troops to fight alongside the South Vietnamese in Vietnam? Approve, 14 percent; Disapprove, 75; Don't know, 11.

f. What do you think is most important for Britain? To support Americans in Vietnam, 5 percent; To try to get peace talks going in Vietnam, 77; Don't know, 5.

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g. Do you approve or disapprove of Mr. Wilson accepting Mr. Kosygin's invitation to go to Russia? Approve, 7[illegible] percent; Disapprove, 9; Don't know, 15.

h. Do you think there is or is not a chance of Britain and Russia agreeing to recall the Geneva Conference on Vietnam? Is good chance, 42 percent; Is not, 22; Don't know, 36.

i. Who do you think is mainly responsible for the fact that no negotiations have started to end the fighting in Vietnam? Americans and South Vietnamese, 11 percent; North Vietnamese and Viet Cong, 31; Other, 12; Don't know, 46.

j. Which side do you think is winning the war in Vietnam? South Vietnamese Government and Americans, 15 percent; North Vietnamese and Viet Cong, 4; Neither side, 56; Don't know, 24.

Questions a, c, d, e, g, h, i and j were published in the Sunday Telegraph July 17 under the heading "More Backing for U.S."

Questions a, b, c, g were published in the Daily Telegraph July 19 under the heading "Survey Shows Wilson Policy Gains Backing."

The Telegraph gives comparisons Q.a. for June; should read December, 1965. Words "alongside South Vietnamese" Q.c omitted in published version; question asked for first time, not first as reported. Re Q.i figure of 30 percent for "other" included 21 percent "Communists," now possibly classed with "North Vietnamese and Viet Cong." Q.j, Telegraph statement majority last year thought Viet Cong winning is incorrect.

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and for other uses, such as teacher exc[illegible]e, international symposia on education, international research and training, etc. The United States would be expected to provide 40% of this fund, which would only be expended over a period of years. During her trip around the world, Marietta has obtained pledges from 35 countries for this maintenance requirement, and is now approaching the British Government on it. Next week she will take it up with the French and Italian Governments.

The matter seems to be snarled up at home in red tape, and I have promised to do what I can to bring George Ball's attention to bear on it.

Mr. de Chassiron, a former Brigadier in the British Army, with his public relations counsellor Mr. Cragoe, came to see me this mor[illegible]g. They are interested in trying to get American firms with subsidiaries in Great Britain to use their services to employ men in the 45-55 year age groups in such subsidiaries. It is an interesting proposition, and I brought Bill Armstrong in to hear it. I have advised them to pursue the matter, for the present at least, through the British and American Chambers of Commerce.

E, Anne Fleming and I went down to the City to lunch with John Betjeman, the famous author. First of all, we had a drink at his delightful house, 43 Clough Fair. He took us across the street to St. Bartholomew's Church. I was astounded by its interior, and by what remains of its cloisters. For my own taste, I consider it the most interesting ecclesiastical building I have seen in London. Afterwards by special permission he opened the Great Hall, which forms part of St. Bartholomews Hospital. On the stairway is a huge, impressive mural by Hogarth. The Great Hall itself is one of the stateliest rooms in the City.

St. Barts Hospital was designed by James Gibbs, and one gains an inadequate impression of its splendor until it actually breaks upon the view. Its courtyard and the general symmetry of the structures are entirely satisfying.

Afterwards, we lunched in the vicinity at The Gate restaurant, run by Italians, open only at midday and in the afternoon. We had a delicious meal, enlivened by Betjeman's allusive flow of historical and literary knowledge.

Dr. Lincoln Polan and his wife came to see me. He was a particular friend of Senator Estes Kefauver, and is now close to the Vice President. They were sent to Malawi to attend the Independence ceremonies, which they report to have been perfectly staged. He says Dr. Banda, who studied for [illegible]ne in the United States, speaks with an American accent, and was friendly in his remarks about our country.

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I went to see Paul Gore-Booth at the Foreign Office. We discussed the agenda for the meeting between the President and the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister returned here this morning, and I have a tentative engagement to see him Wednesday night or early Thursday morning. He is speaking in the House this afternoon, and must have been well occupied in straightening out his economic and financial program with the Cabinet at various times during the day. Every one takes it for granted that there will be a severe austerity proposal laid before the Commons tomorrow. The Prime Minister sent me word he thought it might be useful if I talked to Denis Greenhill, who had accompanied him to Moscow. Denis met me in Gore-Booth's office. He reported that the Soviet leaders had been completely intransigent about Vietnam, saying they believed President Johnson would become progressively isolated from the American people in his conduct of the war. They offered no comfort whatever in regard to Wilson's statement about our captured airmen in Vietnam who are threatened with possible execution. Kosygin said that was a matter for the Hanoi Government to determine.

The Prime Minister has sent a personal message to the President about his trip.

Tonight, E and I went to Buckingham Palace for a State Banquet given by the Queen and Prince Philip, in honor of the King of Jordan and Princess Muna.

There is a great brouhaha going on in India about the slaughter of a few cows. The Indian veneration of the cow finds scriptural authority in the 4th Century. Gandhi said [redacted] he regarded [redacted] a cow with the same veneration as he did his mother.

This particular banquet was about the finest show on earth. Since Monarch was entertaining Monarch, all sorts of features were evident that are not apparent on other occasions. An army of footmen [redacted] in knee breeches, black stockings, gold and red coats, streamers depending from the back of their collars (I suppose to simulate pigtails), created a picturesque, unusual, almost medieval setting. Halberdiers were stationed at strategic points, holding large pikes. There was an orchestra in the dining room gallery, and later on pipers marched around the tables interminably skirling. There must have been almost 200 guests, who were served from silver gilt plates, until toward the end of dinner these were replaced by superb sets of 18th Century Sevres and Tournai china. Huge tables against the walls held gold and silver gilt bowls, [redacted] pilgrim bottles, and other rarities literally sufficient in value to ransom a couple of Kings.

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As some one said, if the British Government could organize its economic affairs with anything like the efficiency manifested by the managers of these palace functions, all would be well in this country.

I sat between Mrs. Michael Stewart and Lady Alexander of Tunis, with both of whom I was altogether happy. Mrs. Stewart's reflections on education and the social changes in the course of her lifetime were interesting to me, for there was nothing doctrinaire in her discussion of the levelling process now so drastically affecting the whole educational structure.

The Royal family was out in force, including the Queen Mother, Prince Philip, Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke of Kent, Prince Richard of Gloucester. The Queen made a welcoming speech at the end of dinner, to which the King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (as he is officially called) responded. He is a brave young man, compact physically, of low stature. Afterwards, we all strolled around in the huge reception rooms, where one fell into pleasant conversation with friends and acquaintances. E sat between the Speaker of the House and the High Commissioner of Nigeria. For some months after the coup in Nigeria, the High Commissioner, who was there at the time, disappeared from public view. Many of us thought he had been murdered, but he has now briefly reappeared in London before submitting his resignation and taking up his new post as HC in France. He does not seem to contemplate this assignment with pleasure, and he speaks no French.

I saw eccentric Madame Hagglof for the first time. She is Italian, a striking looking figure, but extraordinarily difficult. Some months ago, when interviewed by a journalist, she said she did not intend to come to London again as long as her son was having an affair with some English woman of whom she disapproved. For my own part, the most engaging person whom I met for the first time was the Duchess of Westminster--I thought her completely charming.

I do not envy the members of the Royal family, for even after dinner there is no pause in their activities. Their ladies in waiting or equerries bring one by one many of the guests to converse with them. E and I started off with the Princess Muna Al Hussein, the English wife of the King of Jordan. She was in fine mood, so I permitted myself to eulogize Findley Burns. Afterwards I had a gay conversation with Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon, both of whom are always cordial and talkative. I really have a fancy for Snowdon; he is interested in everything mechanical

artistic or otherwise, though I do not know whether his interests embrace politics. He designs rugs, aviaries, furniture, silver, throws off a miscellany of writings, and has delicious humor. From them, I passed on to Princess Marina, who is always fun. After talking with the Duchess of Gloucester, I was told that my diplomatic social duties for the evening were completed, so we joined the outgoing throng and went home.

Most of the Knights of the Garter were present, in tight fitting breeches and silk stockings, with the great blue sash across their shirt fronts, and all sorts of jewelled stars stuck on their anatomies.

The only political talk I had was with Bowden, who after telling me he thought Al Irving knew more about the Labour Party than any one in England, expressed his confidence in the Prime Minister's economic program being carried. Both Jo Grimond and Peter Carrington said they thought whatever he put before the House, unless it was evidently insufficient to meet the crisis, would be regarded from a national patriotic standpoint, rather than a partisan one.

The guests were:

July 20, 1966 - Wednesday

I received this morning a "No Distribution" telegram, repeating the message sent yesterday from the Prime Minister to President Johnson. It read:

Staff meeting this morning.

Lunched with Diana Phipps at Cafe Royal.

Peter Wilkinson came to see me this afternoon. He is going out as British Ambassador to Vietnam about September 8th. In view of his record as an Army Officer, and later in clandestine activities during the war, I want particularly to draw Cabot Lodge's attention to him, and am writing Cabot on the subject this afternoon. I have the greatest admiration for Peter, who seems to me to typify many of the most admirable traits of the British.

The Prime Minister made this afternoon his eagerly awaited pronouncement to the Commons. After reading it hastily, I should judge it presents as severe a program as might be expected or desired, though many of the details require further elucidation. It is difficult at this moment to gauge the effect of certain portions of it on the domestic economy and Foreign Exchange markets.

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SECRET: Message to President Johnson from Prime Minister Wilson:
July 19, 1966

QUOTE -

Before I went to Moscow I told the House of Commons that I could already hear the gibes that would greet my return; and that this in no way affected my belief in the value of meeting the Soviet leaders face to face and trying to bring them to a sense of their responsibilities. As the editorialists lick their pens to describe the failure of the mission, I am returning more convinced than ever that the sort of unsensational relationship that is growing up between Kosygin and myself has real -- if still largely potential -- value.

There is at present no give whatever in the Soviet position (public or private) over Vietnam. Kosygin was quiet (and at all times courteous and friendly) but bitter and tough. He casts you as the bloodthirsty villain of the piece and his purpose is clearly to work for your increasing isolation and friendlessness with world opinion. In a sense, this personalized attack gave me the wherewithall to hit back at the outset, and to say in the clearest possible terms how dangerously I though he was misjudging both you yourself personally and the temper and resolution of the American people. I returned to this theme throughout our talks and it was practically the last thing I said to him as he drove me to the airport this morning.

We had a three-hour meeting in the Kremlin yesterday morning and over two hours privately together in the late afternoon. On at least three separate occasions his attitude gave me the opening I needed to press him to intervene with Hanoi

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over your captured airmen, which I did with vigour. I wish I could report any sign of success. But I am afraid he took a totally unhelpful and indeed contemptuous line about them. It was disheartening to listen to.

If that were all, it might seem fair to accept the superficial judgments in the press. But our long talk alone, while totally unproductive of change in the Soviet attitude, was I believe one of the frankest exchanges Kosygin has yet had with any Western leader. He told me that I could as he put it give you my impressions of his views (while insisting that I must not appear in any way to be involving him in some kind of negotiation with you over Vietnam); and I look forward to doing so on the 29th. In particular he had some interesting and revealing things to say about China. Indeed here, quite clearly, lies the root cause of his problems, coupled with his continuing misconception about your own position. I may have done something to shake him on that, but his obvious sense of frustration stems, I am sure, from the fear that, on the one hand, any Soviet pressure on Hanoi might only drive the North Vietnamese further into the arms of Peking; but, on the other hand, that if Russia is forced, as he said, to remain on the sidelines, the Chinese may do something foolish which could get him into a confrontation with you. In short, he is at present a reluctant Micawber. I have left him in no doubt that nothing is going to turn up from me, in terms of a withdrawal of British support from your policies; but that if, at any time, he needs my help or cooperation in getting a negotiation under way, I too, like Dean, will fly anywhere to meet him, at the drop of a hat.

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ENCLOSURE POOR QUALITY

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Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth

The King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

The Queen

The Prince of Edinburgh, Duke of Edinburgh

The Princess Muna Al Hussein

Earl of Snowdon

Duchess of Gloucester

Duke of Kent

Duchess of Kent

Princess Margaret, Duchess of Kent

A Page of the Bedchamber

Earl Mountbatten of Burma

Duchess Dowager of Devonshire

Duke of Bedford

Mrs Boothby

Her Excellency the Ambassador of Italy

Lady Cobbold

Earl Marshal

Earl Alexander of Tunis

Lady Mary Lloyd

Her Highness Princess Alexandra of Kent

Lady Worsley

Lord Carrington

Lady Bowles

Her Excellency the High Commissioner for Uganda

Mrs Kanagaratnam

Lord Chamberlain and Lady Chamberlain

Mrs Lois Lichfield

Hon. Hugh Gaitskell, M.C.

Lady Sarah Hewitt

Sir Lionel Pickle

Madame Mazzoleni

General Sir Jack Cowan

Lady Julia Cavendish

Her Excellency the High Commissioner for Malaysia

Lady Elizabeth Dawney

Sir Joseph Simpson

Mrs Mary Clark

Her Excellency the Ambassador of Spain

Mrs Hoy

Major-General David Dawney

Mrs O'Brien

Right Hon. Lord Chancellor and Mrs Lord Chancellor

Hon. Mrs Francis Legh

Her Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar and Her Highness the Sultana of Zanzibar

Commander Sir Richard Cousins, R.N.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Hogg

Lieutenant-Colonel John Miller

Lieutenant Commander Michael Buckley, R.N.

Earl of Ellesmere

Countess of Rosebery

Prime Minister and Mrs Wilson

Mrs Brown

Her Excellency Hadj Commandeur Ibrahim Bello Governor of Northern Region of Nigeria

Countess of Dunmore

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Mrs Stewart

Mrs Nicholls

Her Excellency the High Commissioner for New Zealand

Mrs Healey

Field Marshal Baldwin Marsh

Countess Cairns

Lord Bowles

Lady Fiennes

Her Excellency the Envoy in Ambassadorial Rank

Lady Dowager

Lord Marshal and Sir Richard Hull

Lady Isabour

Her Excellency the High Commissioner for the Republic of Zambia

Hon. Lady Ford

Sir Maurice Laing

Madame Al-Helaissi

Sir Edwin Chapman-Andrews

Hon. Mrs Adams

Brigadier Lord Tryon

Mrs Kendi

Lord Mayor of Westminster

Mrs Jones

Major-General Basil Lucas

Mrs Fenn

Mr Fazal Ilahi Hilmat

Mr J. O'Hagan

Sir Philip Hay

Lieutenant-Colonel John J. Hunt

Mr Saleh Abdul Karim

Captain Charles Stewart

Air Chief Marshal Sir William Macdonald

Madame Hiltzik

Lord Great Chamberlain

Duchess of Abercorn

Her Excellency Mr Hassan Zaki

Countess Alexander of Tunis

Her Excellency the United States Ambassador

Mr Stewart

Earl of Dalhousie

Lady Stephens

Lord Wakehurst

Lady Mayoress of London

Her Excellency the High Commissioner for Barbados

Lady Avonside

Secretary of State for Defence

Lady Cousins

Hon. Sir Terence Bernacchi

Her Highness Sheikha Hessa

Her Excellency the Ambassador of Algeria

Lady Clarke

Lieutenant Colonel Rashid Hamad Al Maktoum

Lady Stephens

Her Excellency the Ambassador of Kuwait

Sir Frank Francis

Prince Sir Dunkar Holkar

Her Excellency Mr. Iqbal Al Sabi

Lady Mayoress of Westminster

Mr Philip Adams

Mrs Cholmeley

Sir Edward Ford

Mrs Petersen

Dr. R. C. Jones

Lieutenant Colonel Anwar Mohammed

Mrs Jean Maxwell Scott

Lieutenant Colonel Eric Penn

Lord Hanley

Major Randle Manwaring

Colonel Duke of Westminster

Major Sir Michael Wills, Bt.

Lord Chancellor

Duchess of Kent

Her Excellency Mr. Akram Zaki

Mrs Wilson

Right Hon. the Speaker

Lord President of the Council

Countess of Ilchester

Lady Carrington

Her Excellency the Envoy in Ambassadorial Rank

Lady Parker of Wordsley

Lord Rea

Mrs Healey

Lord Stephens

Mr Gaitskell

Right Hon. Lord Mayor of London

Mr Hattersley

Her Excellency the Ambassador of Morocco

Lord Chamberlain's Office

Rear-Admiral Earl Cairns

Lady Johnston

Her Royal Highness Princess Kashifun Zeidun Al-Hussein

Lady Wills

Sir Frank Francis

Prince Sir Dunkar Holkar

Her Excellency Mr. Iqbal Al Sabi

Lady Mayoress of Westminster

Mr Philip Adams

Mrs Cholmeley

Sir Edward Ford

Mrs Petersen

Dr. R. C. Jones

Lieutenant Colonel Anwar Mohammed

Mrs Jean Maxwell Scott

Lieutenant Colonel Eric Penn

Lord Hanley

Major Randle Manwaring

Her Majesty the Queen has received the Speeches of the Queen and of the Prime Minister of Jordan

David Harlech, as President of the Kennedy Trust, had asked us to give a reception for the 1966 Kennedy Scholars. We did so this evening at the house, to which we invited the following people:

During the evening another message from the Prime Minister to the President was brought to me. It was:

July 21, 1966 - Thursday

I went to Downing Street at 9:30 to see the PM. He looked and seemed entirely tranquil, in spite of what must have been a sleepless ordeal for at least 24 hours, including a five-minute television appearance last night.

In regard to the curtailment of military expenses East of Suez, he said this would take considerable time to accomplish, and of course much depended upon whether the confrontation with Indonesia really ended. He thought fairly substantial economies could be made in reducing the British garrison in Hong Kong, since although it was necessary for purposes of internal security, it would be entirely insufficient to face up to any attack by the Chinese. He termed Hong Kong the most prosperous and least taxed of any area in the British complex. He believed Brunei and other Persian Gulf oil producing countries should shoulder a larger part of the British financial burden connected with troop stationing. He could not predict what would result from Healey's current trip to Germany, but the British would have to tailor the size of the Rhine Army to what offset they would obtain from the German Government.

He said he had spent altogether about nine hours in conversation with Kosygin in Moscow. He considered Kosygin intellectually able, but whether deliberately or not, he expressed views about the political situation in the United States that were grossly inaccurate, and when he sees the President he will talk to him about his private conversations with Kosygin, the nature of which he has not disclosed.

There is no question that, as reported to me by Palliser and Greenhill, and from what the Prime Minister himself has said, that Harold Wilson took a tough line in controverting Kosygin's attacks on the United States, especially on President Johnson.

One of the interchanges between them is said to have been that when Wilson referred to Nato, Kosygin answered "Nato stinks, it turns my stomach," to which Wilson replied "You must have a weak stomach." Palliser, however, said the Soviets had been cordial, though formal, at all times.

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RECEPTION - RESIDENCE - FOR THE KENNEDY SCHOLARS

WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1966. 6.30 - 8.00 p.m.

Accepted:

1966 Kennedy Scholars:

Mr. D.M. Curry (Oxford)
Miss Caroline Elston (Oxford)
Mr. D.M. Forrester (Cambridge)
Mr. (and Mrs.) W. Greaves (London)
Mr. D.P. Thomas (Manchester)
Miss Linda Todhunter (York)
Mr. R.I. Winton (Cambridge)

Mr. and Mrs. Elie Abel, National Broadcasting Co. Inc.
Mr. and Mrs. A.A. Bath, Dep.Sec.General,Assocn.of Commonwealth Universities.
Mr. and Mrs. Morris Barr, Dir.General, ESU.
Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Bernays, Pioneer in American Pub.Relations counseling.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Bruce Bredin, Stephanie and Margaretta.
The Rt.Hon. Viscount Chandos, Kennedy National Memorial Committee.
Lord and Lady Carrington, H.M. Government.
Mr. and Mrs. J.P. Carswell, Asst. Under-Sec. of State, Education & Science Dept.
Sir Thomas and Lady Creed, Vice Chancellor, London University.
Mr. and Mrs. J.N.O. Curle, until recently H.M. Consul-General, Boston, Mass.
Miss G. Cully, Secretariat, Assocn. of Commonwealth Universities.
Mr. and Mrs. R. Cecil, Cultural Relations Dept., Foreign Office.
Dr. and Mrs. J.F. Foster, Secretary-General, Assocn. of Commonwealth Universities.
Alderman-Major W.D. and Mrs. Geddes, Lord Mayor of Belfast.
Sir Paul and Lady Gore-Booth, H.M. Government.
President and Mrs. David D. Henry, University of Illinois.
Lord and Lady Harlech, Chairman, Kennedy Memorial Trustees.
Lord and Lady Longford, Lord Privy Seal, H.M. Government.
Sir Douglas and Lady Logan, Principal, London University.
Counsellor and Mrs. J.A. Lewis, Deputy Mayor of Belfast.
Dr. and Mrs. Nicolas Malleson, Medical Adviser, Assocn. of Commonwealth Universities.
Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Perry, Mrs. Perry on the Secretariat of the Assocn. of Commonwealth Universities.
Dame Nancy Parkinson, Controller, Home Division, British Council.
Mr. A.G. Richmond, Secretariat,Ass.of Commonwealth Universities.
Dr. and Mrs. A.E. Sloman, Vice Chancellor, Essex University.
Lord and Lady Sherfield, Kennedy Memorial Trustee.

Mrs. Paul Shaffner (Sarah) Mrs. Armstrong's mother.

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Embassy:
Minister and Mrs. Philip Kaiser
Mrs. William Armstrong.
Mr. and Mrs. William Brubeck
Mr. and Mrs. William King
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Irving
Mr. and Mrs. William Galloway
Mr. and Mrs. Norman Scott
Mr. James Pettus
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wells
Mr. and Mrs. Irving Fuller

Not replied:

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Feather, Kennedy National Memorial Committee.
Lord and Lady James of Rusholme, Vice Chancellor, York University.
Professor and Mrs. Esmond Wright, Dept. of History, Glasgow University.
President and Mrs. George W. Beadle, University of Chicago.
President and Mrs. Howard R. Bowen, University of Iowa.
President and Mrs. Kingman Brewster, Jr., Yale University.
President and Mrs. Harlan H. Hatcher, University of Michigan.
Chancellor and Mrs. G. Alexander Heard, Vanderbilt University.
President and Mrs. Clark Kerr, University of California.
President and Mrs. Douglas M. Knight, Duke University.
President and Mrs. W. Allen Wallis, University of Rochester.
Chancellor and Mrs. W. Clarke Wescoe, University of Kansas.
Justice and Mrs. B.K. Roberts, Florida Supreme Court. Will arrive at noon on the 20th.

Note: Scholars Allum, Burford and Mrs. Tulloch are in Brunei, Australia, and graduating in Edinburgh , respectively.

Prince Khalid al Faisal
Prince Saad al Faisal

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BEGIN QUOTE -

In my message to you last night, I purposely said nothing about our current economic problems because I was going straight into a full discussion with the Cabinet, on the basis of the very drastic studies made to give effect to my statement of last Thursday.

My colleagues and I have now examined these in detail and I shall be making a further statement about them in the House this afternoon. So I now write to let you know how I see the basic issues and how we propose to tackle them. I need not trouble you with the details. John Stevens will go over these with Francis Bator.

We all realise the basic problem that confronts us, namely that our spending and our costs must be brought under control; and that this will mean some real suffering for both the public and the private sectors. To do the trick, the package of measures which I am announcing must have -- and will have -- a very hard disinflationary impact. In particular, we have decided on a total standstill for the next six months on prices and incomes and on a further six months period of very severe restraint in that field. Of course, no one in Britain will like these measures, especially the wage freeze. But I am convinced that public opinion here now accepts the need for drastic sacrifice and that, in this mood, it will rise to the challenge.

But if we are to ask the British public to cooperate willingly over the sacrifices essential to put our economy to rights, they must equally be satisfied that they are not being asked to carry a disproportionate share of the general cost of western defense. We cannot, in imposing these measures at home, avoid also reducing our Government expenditure overseas, civil and military and including defense expenditures in Germany as well as elsewhere. But I am telling Parliament that any cut of this nature should not affect the basic lines of foreign policy on which the Defense Review was founded. This means that they must be consistent with our international commitments and with our common policy in defense of Western interests throughout the world. I hope we can discuss the problem together in this spirit when we meet next week.

- END QUOTE

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February 11, 1966

Dear Doug:

Dr. Horace Maybray King, Speaker of the House of Commons, has on several occasions expressed to me his strong desire to visit the United States some time when the Congress is in session. He would like to meet his opposite number, the Speaker of the House, as well as any one else of prominence who might be available.

He is a most engaging, modest, cultivated, sympathetic man, with an attractive personality. He is particularly familiar with the southern part of our country, where he has lectured widely, and knows lots of people. There is no question about his being strongly pro-American. I am enclosing a brief biography of him.

What occurred to me was the possibility that the Inter-Parliamentary Committee, about which you and I have recently had correspondence, which as I understand it on our side now has a secretary, might want to consider the above matter. The House of Commons here will be in recess from April 8 to 19, again from May 27 to June 7, and unless something unexpected occurs, from about the first week in August until the latter part of October. It is only during these recesses that the Speaker can absent himself.

Dr. King is a most undemanding person, and I think would be anything but a burden to those who might welcome him in Washington. He can find his own way around elsewhere, although I think it would be interesting for him to be asked to the Council on Foreign Relations in New York.

The only hitch I can see from his standpoint is that he has no money of his own, nor would any grant be made to him here for such a purpose. I will leave you to cogitate over this last sinister problem.

With warm personal regards,

Ever yours,

David Bruce

The Honorable Douglas MacArthur II,
Asst. Secretary of State for
Congressional Relations,
Washington, D. C.

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criticism of the South Vietnamese Government and of their apparent resistance to negotiations. On this I am bound to say I rode with the punch a little and said fairly frankly all I suspect you really think but can hardly say. A major difficulty for us here, as for you, is the image of the South Vietnam Government. One result of the rout was a telegram to Ho Chi Minh sent by senior members of the Party, including the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Backbench Parliamentary Committee and signed by four Privy Counsellors, including the Nobel Prize winner, Noel-Baker, who a week before had been at the centre of the Fulbright telegram episode.

All in all I am well satisfied with the outcome, but I thought you would like to have this appraisal of the situation as seen from here. We have got over a very awkward moment though it shows once again the difficulties I am bound to have from time to time when subject to group pressures with a Parliamentary majority so much less than my real present majority in the country.

You certainly have my sympathy and good wishes as you grapple with this intolerable problem.

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Message dated February 9 from Prime Minister Wilson to President Johnson:

As I think you know, the Foreign Secretary and I have had over the past ten days to face by far the most dangerous attack from within the Parliamentary Party on the question of Vietnam. It centered round the decision to resume bombing and was activated by the very clear statement put out by the Foreign Secretary that the bombing decision had not only our understanding but our support. This led to the despatch on the same Monday evening to Fulbright a telegram signed by 90 Labor M.P.s, covering not only the usual Vietnam faces but a wide consensus right across the Party, including some who had previously supported our action.

Two days later, I addressed a full meeting of our Parliamentary Party when I repeated my full support of the Foreign Secretary's statement and took full responsibility for it. At the same time, I felt it right to make a very strong attack on those concerned and got considerable mileage out of pointing out that during the 40 days bombing pause there was not a sound out of them commending the U.S. Administration for the opportunities they had opened up for a peaceful settlement, and this in the face of not only strong political pressures at home but very real military risks. What I think was really damaging to the critics was my repeated jibe that none of them during this period had thought fit to send a telegram to Ho Chi Minh demanding now that he should respond in kind, or to demonstrate with Peace-in-Vietnam banners outside the Chinese Embassy. This had the effect of detaching from the lobby all but the irreconcilables, but their attack continues and gets a great deal of support from Party supporters in the country.

Next, the opposition who on the whole have supported the U.S. position on Vietnam and have given in the main general but not enthusiastic support to Her Majesty's Government, had yesterday a Parliamentary Day on which they had the right to choose the subject for debate, and no doubt hoping to profit from the disagreement on our own side, chose Vietnam in the hope of exploiting what they called the split.

The Foreign Secretary and I decided to meet the challenge head on whatever the risk. At the same time, I decided it was right to pitch into the Opposition leadership as well for their opportunism.

I am glad to say that the operation was a total success. I was able to make good use of some of your statements from Hawaii, particularly on the more positive questions of economic development, the social structure, etc. There was strong

-criticism

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February 14, 1966 - Monday

At the office this morning I sent off a letter to Douglas MacArthur about the [redacted] desire of Dr. King, Speaker of the House of Commons, to visit the United States. It was as follows:

Over the weekend I gleaned [redacted] more information on what seems to me almost the gravest of future international problems. The population growth in Central America, for example, is now greater than in India or any other part of the world, and despite all the talk about the "population explosion," the political and social implications of human fertility are only dimly realized. "Hundreds of thousands of years were required to produce, by 1850 A.D., a living population of one billion people," Professor Roger Revelle of Harvard recently observed. "The second billion took 75 years more, from 1850 to 1925, but only another 35 years until 1960 were needed for the third billion. The fourth billion will be here by 1980, and the fifth ten years later, by 1990. Unless drastic changes in birth or death rates occur, the population increase between now and the year 2000 will be larger than the entire present population of the earth."

In spite of the grinding rate of taxation in the United Kingdom, the general prosperity is such as to make the incomes of many people impressive. Membership has risen of the "Millionaires' Club"--the country's top earners with assessed incomes of more than L100,000 a year. The Inland Revenue Commissioners report that the number in this exclusive band was up at the last count by nine to 99, and their total income exceeded L17 million.

The tax liability on L100,000 for a single person: L83,203 12s, or 16s 7-1/2d of every pound on earned income: L65,575 15s 6d, or 17s 1-1/2d in the L on investment income.

The numbers in the other big income brackets also increased. Here are the totals for 1963-64, with those for the previous financial year in brackets:

L75,000 -	L100,000	115	(105)
50,000 -	75,000	271	(270)
40,000 -	50,000	255	(245)
30,000 -	40,000	683	(667)
25,000 -	30,000	755	(750)
20,000 -	25,000	1353	(1554)

Total inland revenue receipts went up by L355 million to a record L4072 million, with the number of taxpayers rising by 740,000 to 18,500,000.

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Income tax	L3088.3 mill.
Profits tax	L 421.5 mill.
Surtax	L 184.4 mill.

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great Bordeaux firm of Barton & Guestier, which has been established in France for several hundred years. He speaks English perfectly. We plunged into the always interesting subject of wines, the best temperature for cellarage, effects of humidity on them, how long before serving they should be decanted, and other contentious mysteries of the trade. Barton does not think the attempt by Philippe de Rothschild to reclassify the first growths will be successful.

Felix is still buying furniture; his house on Hill Street has some of the best examples of English cabinet making that can be found.

The Prime Minister has taken over railway strike negotiations in a last effort to avert the walk-out scheduled for Monday. After midnight it was announced that the Trade Union leaders had annulled their previous decision, so the strike is off. This will redound to the Prime Minister's advantage, and will add to the momentum for an early election. Even now, Ladbroke odds are five to one on Labour winning.

February 12, 1966 - Saturday

I awoke with the gloomy reflection that it was my 68th birthday. I passed the three previous ones in Washington on consultation.

E and I lunched at Rules, near Covent Garden, one of the last Edwardian restaurants in London. Afterwards, we walked through the market square to St. Paul's Church, a favorite place for actors, weddings and burials. It is an interesting edifice. The architect was Inigo Jones, commissioned by the then Earl of Bedford, who asked him, since the Bedfords were farmers, to build a church that would resemble a country barn. The result was this splendid, but simple structure.

February 13, 1966 - Sunday

It has been unseasonably cold for the last week, and continued so today. We stayed quietly at home until after lunch, when E went to visit a friend in hospital, and afterwards joined me for a visit to Annie Fleming, who has been in bed for some time suffering from influenza. Neither illness, nor anything else, affects her natural flow of spirits.

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to proc these two countries now, even at the risk of postponing the issue indefinitely. Instead, we should be alert to stop any non-proliferation agreement which forbade the eventual participation by Germany in such a collectivity. He said Monnet shared this opinion.

Monnet is at last making some progress in preparing for the publication of his memoirs, but does not yet know what form they will take. Monographs on certain periods of his life have been completed, and will be published independently by their authors if Jean does not weld them into a whole before 1969.

I lunched at Bucks. Talking there with John and David Keswick, who, as well as their brother Tony probably know more about China than almost any other Britons, I was somewhat surprised to hear Tony sponsor an escalation of the American effort to include bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong, and if engaged in hot pursuit, an attack on Chinese airfields. David disagreed with him, believing this likely to provoke the Chinese to measures of open retaliation. He also thought such bombing would stiffen the determination of the Hanoi Government not to attend a conference.

Teddy White called on me this afternoon. I queried him about his projected work on Julius Caesar. He has been researching the subject off and on for several years, and, as a professional historian, is fascinated by it. He sees marked similarities between the political system [redacted] under the Republic in Rome and that of the United States. He thought the day that Caesar crossed the Rubicon signalled the end of the Republic, and was a certain prelude to Caesar being eventually assassinated.

Teddy has been besieged by most of the television companies here to appear and discuss American policy in Vietnam. He believes the British public is badly informed on this subject; I think he is correct. He is anxious to get on with his work, but has decided to make at least one commitment of this sort, probably to BBC. He spent a couple of hours the other day with the PM, and was favorably impressed by his intelligence, frankness and powers of exposition.

E and I dined tonight with the Felix Fenstons, at 19 Hill Street.

Eleanor and Henrietta gave a charming pre-birthday cocktail party for me with the members of Phil Kaiser's and my office.

At the Fenstons, there were Lady Westmoreland (her husband is laid up with a broken bone; he is an attractive member of the Sotheby staff), the Radziwills, and the Bartons. Barton is a handsome and engaging Frenchman, member of the

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Great Britain within the next twelve years. Healey would like to extend the amount by 100 million dollars. Otherwise, he fears he will not receive Cabinet approval for his purchase of American aircraft. Kuss is telephoning Washington on the subject.

I went to a dinner tonight at Marlborough House, given by Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Pickard, who is to shortly become the UK High Commissioner in Pakistan. The dinner was in honor of Sir Algernon Rumbold, who is retiring from the Foreign Service.

The Prime Minister has been interrogated in the House of Commons more severely on the subject of Vietnam during the past week or so than ever before. Yesterday he related his experiences in this message to President Johnson:

The people in Washington seem diligent in enforcing the embargo on goods from Communist China. We were informed today that all imports of wigs from Belgium, Britain, Italy, Germany and France will be denied entry into the United States, in the absence of certain certificates, since it is believed substantial quantities of Chinese hair are being used in the production of wigs exported to the United States from these countries.

Half the guests who had accepted the Pickard dinner dropped out, stricken by the influenza epidemic that is sweeping Great Britain. Pickard made a good-bye speech, wittily responded to by Cledwyn Hughes. Afterwards I had a long talk with these two about Rhodesia, and more particularly with Cyril about India and Pakistan. Pickard is exceptionally able, friendly and frank. The Paul Gore-Booths, Sir Saville Garner, and others were there. Paul told me some amusing anecdotes about Ken Galbraith when they served together in India.

February 11, 1966 - Friday

I spent an hour this morning with Max Kohnstamm. He thinks the present is not a favorable time for reviving the project of a Western collectivity with nuclear hardware. The Germans are at least momentarily quiescent on the subject; the British would like nothing better than for it to lie dormant. The Germans fear discussion of it would imperil their somewhat better relationship with the French. The British do not want to deal with it, if ever, while they think there is a chance of obtaining a non-proliferation agreement. Max feels the United States should not try

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not think the sanctions will be determining, although he says the Rhodesians are greatly disappointed at the lack of assistance or comfort they have received from Portugal.

Charlie Adams, Chairman of Raytheon, came to see me. In conjunction with three British companies, he is engaging in working out the details of a large order from the Saudi Arabian Government. That Government is asking for 14-year credit terms, although it presumably has several hundred million dollars cash available to it. Charlie says he is informed such an arrangement is usually sought by the Saudis, as a matter of pride rather than convenience, since it evidences their good credit standing. Sometimes in the past, after receiving this kind of concession, they pay off the whole of their obligations at one crack.

We lunched with Ava Waverly at 4 Lord North Street. Diana Cooper, Oliver Lytleton, Lord Amory, Aline and Isaiah Berlin, were there. Before lunch the men got on the subject of bores, and proposed a list of the most distinguished ones. Some one quoted Talleyrand as feeling a bore was not necessarily a person given to lengthy conversation. When Talleyrand lived in London, and was talking confidentially to a friend in a club, he noticed a member at some distance yawning. Turning to his friend, he said "We must stop talking, for that bore is eavesdropping."

Diana is happy because after the robbers took away what she calls her spectacularly expensive "coat of shame" given to her years ago by Paul-Louis Weiller, she thought she was condemned to shiver during the remaining winters of her life. She had a letter from Weiller this morning, who has read about the robbery, asking her to go to Paris and replace it with a better one.

The Knight of Glin and Mr. Molesworth from the Victoria and Albert Museum came to see me this afternoon, to talk about their project for indexing and photographing authentic furniture of all periods from most of the Western European countries and the United States. They want to enlist the assistance of American Foundations in this enterprise. I asked him for further data, and also some estimate of costs, which they roughly reckoned at about 5,000 pounds a year for three years. I shall then take the matter up with Carl Humelsine at Williamsburg.

Mr. Kuss of the Defense Department came in with George Newman to discuss the latest developments in connection with Healey's frantic plea today to McNamara to increase the amount of military equipment the United States will buy from

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Mr. Tom Ellory ("wild" Welsh designer, decorator - great fun!)

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Halliday (Mary Martin and husband)

Mr. William Shawcross (son of Lord Shawcross)

H.E. le Marquis and la Marquesa de Santa Cruz

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Chance (he is "Mr. Christie")

Sir James and Lady Bowker (ex British Ambassador to Turkey)

Mr. John Cranko (choreographer of new ballet opening Thursday evening)

Mr. Larry Adler (he will be 52 at midnight - now appearing in "Ad-Lib")

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Roosevelt

Mrs. Jaime d'Urquijo (wife of Spanish banker)

Lord and Lady Ogilvy

Lord and Lady Harlech

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DINNER PARTY IN HONOUR OF AMBASSADOR & MRS. DAVID BRUCE
WEDNESDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY, 8 for 8:30 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Collingwood

Sir Julian and Lady Huxley

Leslie Caron and Warren Beatty

Lord and Lady Shawcross (depending on a father who is gravely ill)

Lady Nevill

Father Dominic de Grunne (member of a ~~[illegible]~~ Belgian family of aristocrats - lives in London, once "served" at Oxford)

* * * * * *

Supper - 10:30 onwards

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Lewis

H.E. Baron Jean and Baronne van den Bosch (just appointed Ambassador from Belgium)

Mr. and Mrs. Jocelyn Stevens

Miss Elizabeth Stauffenberg (her father attempted to assassinate Hitler)

The Rt. Hon. Anthony and Mrs. Wedgwood Benn

Mr. Stanley Flink (publisher of Playbill magazine, about to be introduced to England)

Mr. Ronald Grierson (Warburg's Bank)

Mme. Saville (from Paris)

Miss Faith Brook (actress, daughter of Clive Brook)

Sir Isiah and Lady Berlin

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works translated from French into English. I suppose this is one of the handicaps of her having lived abroad for the last sixty years without, so far as I know, ever visiting her native heath. Janet Flanner is an intimate friend, and would appreciate her qualities.

I went to pay a return call on the Ambassador of the Republic of the Congo, Joseph Kabemba, at 26 Chesham Place. I found he is being transferred from here this month to his Foreign Office at Leopoldville. He is a friendly, sensible, well educated, sympathetic man, and I am sorry to see him go.

Fleur and Tom Meyer gave a dinner for us tonight at the Albany, to which they asked the following people:

Most of those invited [redacted] arrived, as did others not on the original list. I thought Leslie Caron charming; her friend Warren Beatty, a young actor, originally from Richmond, Virginia, is attractive. Charlie Collingwood is taking a plane for Vietnam tomorrow morning, where he expects to stay a month or six weeks. He has been there before. From about 11:00 o'clock on, there was a flow of people, amongst them Ingrid Bergman, looking prettier off stage than on. Mary Martin was especially genial; her hair is tinted a striking color that seemed [redacted] compounded of red and orange. I liked her husband, Richard Halliday. It was Ginny Ogilvy's birthday, so we sang Happy Birthday before leaving shortly after midnight.

Fleur's evening parties [redacted] on the whole, [redacted] are about the best in London, in that her circle of acquaintances includes such an amazing variety of people. She has enormous vitality, and is irrepressibly genial.

February 10, 1966 - Thursday

I paid a return call on the Ambassador of Jordan, Mr. Anwar Nuseibeh. It is a great pleasure to talk to him, for he, an Arab born in Jerusalem and therefore a Palestinian refugee, is uncommonly well informed. In speaking of the United Nations, he expressed, to my great surprise, the opinion its headquarters should eventually be in Jerusalem.

Kenneth Downs came to see me at the office. He is in a public relations business with Kim Roosevelt. Their principal interests [redacted] are in Portugal and the Middle East. He anticipates protracted trouble in Rhodesia, unless a compromise is soon reached, believing the settlers will harden in their attitude toward Great Britain and the African States the longer the contention lasts. He does

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inaccurate. Our people seem to feel it is not dangerous to eat vegetables or fish in this vicinity, but there may be a small amount of radiation present. As a consequence of speculative stories, tourist traffic to that part of Spain has been drastically reduced.

I do not think President Johnson will be pleased when he returns to Washington this morning to read Walter Lippmann's article "Don't Jump in the Water to Fight Sharks", an expression borrowed from Winston Churchill. Lippmann's key paragraph is:

> "We cannot accept their logic", said the president, "that tyranny ten thousand miles away is not tyranny to concern us." The president's critics are not saying that tyranny ten thousand miles away does not concern us. They are saying that we cannot and should not set up alone as judges, juries and policemen wherever there is tyranny on the face of the globe. They are saying that we have enough to do within the undoubted areas of our vital interests in Europe and in this hemisphere and in the Pacific and that we should not pretend to omnipotence and omniscience.

I lunched with Diana Phipps at her house. This woman, with her discriminating palate, always has appetizing food, procured or cooked by herself. Those there were George Weidenfeld, the Knight of Glin, a bearded German count, Margaret Ann Ducane, the new young Editor of English Vogue (American), and another lady (American) who Weidenfeld says has a lot of talent, but I did not ascertain in what field. George told me that Jessie and Clem Wood are coming over next week to meet various literary critics. He thinks Clem's novel, from reports thus far received, will be a financial success; the movie rights to it have already been sold. I suggested to him he might ask Janet Flanner, who is about to do a book for him, about the possibility of her writing something in the way of a sketch on Natalie Barney. Natalie, now 89, but forever youthful in spirit and conversation, is being so highly publicized I think it is about time some one who knows her well wrote a final appreciation of her. An entire number of Adam was devoted to her last year, with tributes from dozens of foreigners distinguished in various fields of art. Connaissance des Arts had an excellent description in an autumn issue of her and her house at 20 Rue Jacob. Réalités is doing a feature on her this spring. Meanwhile, the Toledo (Ohio) Blade has had a series of reports on her. It is extraordinary that a person with her unique standing in Paris has had so few of her

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RECEIPTS

Received of D.K.E.E.	17372. 6. 8.	
Received of U.S.A.Government	19085. 2. 9.	36457. 9. 5.
		£39200. 9. 0.

PAYMENTS

Wages and Petty Cash Disbursements for Winfield House	16304. 0. 0.	
Food for household and catering	7849. 7. 3.	
Wines Tobacco and Caterers	3765.15. 6.	
General Household expenses	2970. 4.11.	
Laundry and cleaning	1144.13. 4.	
Telephone and cables	656. 7.11.	
Automobile running expenses	641.12. 5.	
Gifts and Subscriptions	149. 8. 6.	
Accountancy fees	470. 7. 9.	
	£32999.17. 6.	
Personal expenses	295.12.11.	
Travelling expenses	2549. 1. 5.	35747.11.10.
Cash at Bankers 31st December 1965		£ 3452.17. 2.

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January 1966

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There was a [redacted] deal of speculation about when an election would take place. In this connection, the ladies thought Ted Heath's unmarried state was a distinct political handicap.

My statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December 1965 has now been sent to me. They are handled by Mr. Connors, a public accountant with the legal firm of Withers, Nicholl, Manisty & Co. My personal contribution to this account last year was about $50,000. In addition, I made considerable professional expenditures by checks on banks other than Bankers Trust Company, where Connors and I have a joint account.

Francis McIntyre of Caltex came to see me this afternoon. In spite of many threats by the Indonesian Government to stop the operations of foreign oil companies in their country, activities are being carried on as usual. On the domestic market, because of [redacted] difference between the official and black market value of currency, the retail price of gasoline has been as low as one-half a cent per gallon. This is a good example of the cock-eyed management of the internal economy.

Dr. Newell of British American Associates, of which Archie Gordon is a leading light, came to consult me about having Randolph Burgess address a large meeting they are scheduling for [redacted] April.

I received a packet of articles from the Chogyal of Sikkim this morning. The history of his dynasty is not a happy one. His grandfather seems to have been singularly unfortunate. At the age of 35, as recalled in the family history, "while somewhat indisposed, a British physician from Bengal administered a heavy transfusion of brandy and put him under a number of blankets; at the same time a fire was kept beneath the bed. Death came in the hour. Thus ended prematurely a promising career in most suspicious circumstances."

February 9, 1966 - Wednesday

At our staff meeting this morning our AEC representative discoursed on possible radiation and contamination of Spanish territory as a result of the crash a short time ago of one of our bombers carrying three nuclear weapons. One bomb has not yet been found, although it is believed to have been located in the ocean, from which it should soon be extracted. The peasants in the neighborhood are angry because customers for their tomatoes are afraid to eat them. Also, the consumption of local fish has fallen off. Newspaper publicity about this incident has been widespread and

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principal private secretary by A. N. Halls, aged 50, Under-Secretary at the Board of Trade, who was private secretary to Harold Wilson in 1948 when the PM was President of the Board of Trade.

Helpful, able, and delightful Oliver Wright is leaving 10 Downing Street; it is rumoved that he will be named Ambassador to Denmark. His replacement as Private Secretary to the PM is A. M. Palliser, aged 43, Counsellor at the Foreign Office. Palliser is married to Marie Spaak, daughter of Paul-Henri, Belgian Foreign Minister.

These shifts and appointments are of importance to our Embassy, for we depend so much on the good will of the private secretaries of the Foreign Secretary to expedite our business with the Government.

I spent a good deal of time this afternoon on income and other tax matters. In addition to family accounts, I am trustee for several unrelated children, guardian for our own during their minorities, and have other obligations to scrutinize, analyze, and complete murderous red tape forms. Without George White, I would be helpless at this distance.

Also this afternoon and this evening I addressed myself seriously to wine matters. My wine cellar book went astray months ago, so I am dependent on memory, cheques, and observation to determine what we have in stock, or at merchants. In the last few months we have bought 25 cases of 1964 Moselles (including ten of excellent Piesporter Michelberg, already drinkable, and five of Egon Müllers famous Scharzhofberger), five cases of 1962 Pouilly Fuisse selected by old André Simon, 9 of Ch. Batailley 1945 claret, 10 of Monnet Anniversary Brandy, 10 of Scotch Whisky, over a thousand bottles of miscellaneous red Bordeaux from Justerini and Brooks, some 1959 champagne and other things. 10 cases each of 1961 Macon, Chabli and an ordinary St. Emilion from Berry Brothers have been drunk up in the last six months. The quality of our wines is considerably lower than was the case in Bonn and Paris, but not mediocre.

Elizabeth and Jamie at Staunton Hill are subject to errors in judgment. I became fed up with the inefficiency of the Lynchburg firm of termite exterminators, and discontinued my contract with them; I now find Jamie has reemployed them to the tune of $120 a year to suppress cockroaches.

Read a new life of Palmerston tonight, written by Donald Southgate. Although a well-documented biography, it is a pity he did not more fully deal with the great

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I do not intend to show him these comments, nor shall I elaborate them much further. I have been told that his chances of promotion are practically non-existent, and are, as a matter of fact, less likely than his being dropped out.

This saddens me, no more on Wells' account, than as betokening a personnel practice that I think is undesirable and unrealistic. This man has served in hardship posts, and time after time has requested them.

In the last two months I have been approached by representatives of two American business corporations in Great Britain, who have asked me whether I would object to releasing Wells. In each instance, his starting salary would be at least half again larger than his existing pay and allowances. I cannot help but feel that they have made a more sensible appraisal than has the Department of what character and personality are worth.

I suppose the matter is closed, and when Wells reaches the age of fifty, I shall advise him to retire and seek private employment. I can only ruefully ruminate that these things are better ordered in certain other foreign services where such particular aptitudes and values seem to be more appreciated.

David Bruce, Ambassador

July 26, 1955

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D. E. F.

After re-reading my reports on this officer for the last four years, and after reflecting as objectively as I can on his personality and qualities as I have observed them during a period of fourteen years, I am oppressed and depressed at my evident inability to convey my sense of the injustice done him and the Foreign Service as a result of his lengthy exile in the wilderness of non-promotion.

Whatever may have been my own shortcomings in presentation of what I believe to be Mr. Wells' unusual and admirable talents and character, I cannot but equally blame what appears to me to be a misconception on the part of members of selection boards who have, I assume, given consideration to this subject, of what performance and attributes should be required if a truly balanced Foreign Service is to be created and maintained.

I have remarked in previous comments on this officer that I believe his opportunities for professional advancement have been harmed by the nature of his assignment as my staff aide, first in Bonn, and now for four years in London. If this be true, then the theory on which promotions are presently based is unwise, fallacious, and unfair.

In the last analysis, except for specialized substantive matters, one of the most essential desiderata in a large American Embassy is the establishment of its reputation for competent and sympathetic dealing with its own and foreign citizens. We spend hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, in such establishments, attempting to project a favorable image of our country through various media of publicity and communication.

The most effective such medium is, in my opinion, the individual officer. Wells is, in his own person, a miniature USIS. In Great Britain he is known, liked, and trusted by more people of all walks of life than any one else in this, or, I dare say, any other foreign embassy.

His complete devotion to duty, disregard of its servitudes, unselfishness, constant preference to give rather than to receive, unflagging energy and buoyancy, effective and secure handling of delicate and secret substantive matters in such a way as to have commanded the confidence and commendation of the staffs of three successive Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers in Great Britain, and a host of other characteristics, make him an admirable and useful officer, even though they leave him stymied, seemingly forever, in Class Three, while more sophisticated, aggressive contemporaries ascend the bureaucratic ladder.

This man seems to cherish an undiminished desire to remain in the Foreign Service, regarding which, under the circumstances, he appears to entertain a blind, though unreciprocated, devotion.

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shorten once an election date has been set. Like almost everyone I have talked to recently, regardless of [redacted] party affiliations, he feels the greatest obstacles to the Prime Minister's popularity in the future will be any worsening of the Rhodesian and economic situations. He anticipates also an almost inevitable crisis as respects balance of payments, unless there is a funding of Britain's external debts.

Al Wells called me from Washington on the telephone in a high state of excitement. Findley Burns [redacted] informed me earlier in the day of his having been nominated for promotion from Class 3 to Class 2. As a result, Al, who had intended to resign from the Service this summer upon attaining the age of 50, is now uncertain of his future plans. The matter is further complicated by his wife Melissa having been designated for transfer to this Embassy in mid-summer on the basis of Al's prior resignation. Both Findley and I feel he would be well advised to carry out his original intention, and take one of the business offers made by American corporations to work in London. He will have to reach a decision soon after his return here in early March.

I feel somewhat responsible for what has now become a complicated affair. It may have been precipitated by my last report on him, dated July 26, 1965, in which I observed:

February 19, 1966 - Saturday

Almost springlike weather in London, although snow is falling in Northern England and Scotland.

Irving Faller gave me George Ball's reply to my inquiry about Hagglof--it was non-commital. We want the Europeans to make their choice, and not to commit ourselves meanwhile to any candidate.

The PM's trip to Moscow is nearing. He will be accompanied by Greenhill from the Foreign Office, Chalfont (Minister for Disarmament), and Frank Cousins (Minister of Technology).

These talks are not expected to produce [redacted] spectacular results, but should serve to maintain a dialogue with the Russians at the Kosygin level. One should not, however, exclude new and unplanned possibilities emerging.

Clever Derek Mitchell has been promoted in the Civil Service to Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs. He will be replaced as the PM's

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February 16, 1963 - Friday

Bill Miller, now with Bill Foster on disarmament work, came to see me. He was a helpful and close associate during European Unity days.

I attended a memorialservice at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, for Baroness Ravensdale of Kedlestone. I saw her often in the early 50's. She was one of the three daughters of Lord Curzon, by his first wife, the beautiful Miss Leiter from Chicago. The girls were from early age brought by their father into acquaintanceship with the people who then ruled England. It was an unusual family group. Irene Ravensdale was a tireless traveller, devoted to good works and public causes. She was 70 when she died. Her title was unusual, in that it derived from her father, the Marquis of Curzon, and she possessed it in her own right. It now descends to her nephew, a son of her sister Cynthia, and her former husband, the Fascist inclined Moseley.

The church was filled. The service, lasting 40 minutes, was the best of its kind, as regards selection of readings, prayers, and hymns, I have attended in London. The concluding prayer was:

> "O Lord, support us all the day long of this troublous life, until the shades lengthen and the evening comes, the busy world is hushed, the fever of life is over, and our work done. Then, Lord, in thy mercy, grant us safe lodging, a holy rest, and peace at the last; through Jesus Christ our Lord."

I lunched with Eldon Griffiths at the House of Commons. He expects to leave next week on a visit to the United States, where he has engagements to deliver lectures and conduct seminars in several universities and cities. He is as well informed as any one in Great Britain on conditions in America, and has a genuine understanding and sympathy for our problems of every kind. After working on TIME, he became managing editor of NEWSWEEK, and shortly after leaving it, was elected to the House of Commons as an MP. There, because of his speeches and writings on American policy, he is sometimes denounced, especially by Left Wing Laborites, as an "US stooge". During the last campaign he was closely associated with Alec Home as an adviser and speech writer. He had visited Hull before the approaching by-election there, and came to the conclusion that the Labour candidate would win by a large majority. He thinks the trend in the country is now strongly in Labour's favor, but believes the present overwhelming odds will

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We had a reception at home tonight of a non-political character, but with many MP's amongst the guests. I thought it a particularly enjoyable party. The Finnish Ambassador, Mr. Tuominen, astonished me by saying he was almost 60--from his appearance one would take him to be about 35. He is the best looking man in the Diplomatic Corps, with the possible exception of Pepe Santa Cruz.

He said the new Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Smirnovsky, had called on him a couple of days ago. In speaking of the Prime Minister's visit to Moscow later this month he was emphatic in saying to his Finnish colleague that Wilson would find himself confronted with tough statements about some of the proposals he expected to make to the Soviet Government.

The Ambassadors of Luxembourg, Italy, Chile, and others were also there. The Luxembourger, if the Hagglof plan goes through, will succeed as Doyen; he is calm, intelligent, cordial, and should perform such duties well.

We went afterwards for dinner with Diana Phipps at 2 Connaught Square. She had her usual entertaining mixture of guests. On this occasion there were Mostyn-Owen of Christie's, with his pretty Italian wife, Sidney Lumet and wife (he is a big shot in the theatrical and television world), the Master of Lovat (Simon Lovat's son, as tall as his father, strikingly handsome), Christopher Logue, poet; George Weidenfeld; Margaret Ann Ducane; and Spider Quennell. Spider is delightful, but has suffered from ill health ever since a severe motor accident some years ago. She wants us to make a tour with her in Ireland; I can imagine no better cicerone. My eyesight must have been dim, because I thought Logue was wearing a clerical collar. He was dressed like a Mod. I was fortunately prevented from engaging him in conversation on ecclesiastical affairs by Evangeline telling me he was a well-known poet, and was wearing no collar at all. We left about midnight, having decided not to go on to the dance which Ronnie Grierson and Henry Brandon were giving at Grierson's house.

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February 17, 1966 - Thursday

I called Pepe Santa Cruz this morning, to tell him that unknown to me there had been an exchange of notes between the British and Chinese Governments over the matter we discussed yesterday. Reference to this appeared in this morning's Daily Telegraph. I assume our authorities in Washington must have known of this, although we had not been informed of it here.

The new Ambassador of Uruguay, Dr. Carlos Maria Velazquez, called on me. He is 47 years old, married, and has six children. He holds a Doctorate in Law and Social Science from the National University of Uruguay. After university, he was a professor of international politics at the Uruguayan Military Institute of Higher Studies and in addition represented his country at a number of international conferences. In 1958 he was appointed Deputy Representative to the United Nations, and in 1962 was advanced to the rank of Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the UN. In 1962 Dr. Velazquez also served as his country's Ambassador to the Organization of American States. He continued to serve as Ambassador to the UN until his assignment to London, and at the conclusion of his tour, in 1965, he was also representing Uruguay on the Security Council.

He spoke of the uneasy economic situation in his country, but said at least the Uruguayans had what might be considered an advantage here, in that the price of gasoline and automobiles was so high they were not greatly plagued with traffic congestion.

Jessie Wood came to see me with Leigh Bruce. He is a charming boy. I gave him a whacking tip in sterling; he pinned the note in his coat, and later told his step-father he was going to frame it. Jessie said her father and mother have more or less set up joint establishments at Verrieres and at the place Leigh Hunt bought in the Basque country.

Joe Fromm and William McDougall, of U. S. News and World Report, came to see me this afternoon. Joe has a lively, inquisitive mind, and is always a source of confidential information on what is going on in British politics. McDougall is to take over his routine duties here, leaving Joe free to travel in Europe, and generally to exercise jurisdiction over his paper's activities in that area.

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Pepe wished to inquire whether I knew if the Chinese Communist Government had sent any notes to the British Foreign Office, protesting against United States activity in Hong Kong. I told him I did not know of any official notes, but there had been what was almost the equivalent in the way of pronouncements by Chou En Lai and other Chinese leaders, as well as in the Peking press, alleging that Hong Kong was being used as a base for American imperialistic aggressive measures against North Vietnam.

Also, I explained to him our difficulties over British flag vessels controlled by the Chinese engaged in trade to Haiphong. I mentioned the interchanges between ourselves and the British Government on the subject of leave ships bringing American military personnel to Hong Kong for rest and relaxation.

I ate 25 English oysters tonight, and felt all the better for it.

I sent the Department further information about Hagglof, again expressing the hope he would receive US support for the position of Secretary General in OECD.

I also sent a telegram to the Secretary, and to the White House, about the proposed visit of Ted Heath to Washington [redacted] some time in March. We [redacted] informed the Department about this weeks ago, but have never received a definite answer to our question whether Ted would be received by the President. Consequently we has been unable to make [redacted] arrangements for his visit, and this Embassy is embarrassed over not being able to respond to his inquiry. I called George Ball on the telephone about [redacted] it. He promised to take it up with the White House this afternoon. If the President does not receive Heath, it would be much resented here. We have cleared the matter with the Prime Minister, who made no objections. It was customary when the Conservatives were in power for [redacted] the President to receive the leaders of the opposition parties. Since Ted will appear before the National Press Club, on Meet the Press, and on other public occasions, it would be almost insulting if he were [redacted] not received by the President. He has been a staunch supporter of our policy in Vietnam, and of the politicians here, has been one of the most friendly to Americans.

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The players in the orchestra seemed as enthusiastic and amused as the spectators. Afterwards, Mickie Sekers and his wife had a supper party in the theater grill. Still later, many of us who had been guests in the Royal Box, went on to another supper party given by Princess Margaret at her house in Kensington Palace.

This house, completely rehasbilitated, is attractively furnished, and the Princess was the most welcoming hostess imaginable. E and I left shortly after midnight, for it was evident the party would go on for many hours.

The guests in the Royal Box were:

Sir Nicholas and Lady Sekers
Mr. Alan Sekers
Lord and Lady Rupert Nevill
Mr. and Mrs. Joscelyn Stevens
Princess Joan Aly Khan
Mr. Rudolf Nureyev
Lady Diana Cooper
Mr. Anthony Barton
Mr. Raymond Leppard
Mr. John Wells
Lady Ogilvy
Miss Sharman Douglas
Mrs. Danny Kaye

Sharman Douglas had come from America for a two-day visit. Margot Fonteyn appeared at Kensington Palace bringing her husband Arias in a wheelchair. He is terribly crippled, and I imagine will never fully recover. She is marvelous in her attentiveness to him.

February 16, 1966 - Wednesday

Staff meeting this morning. Afterwards, I saw five officers from the Space Agency who will be in London for two days for conversations with the British regarding outer space cooperation in possible projects. They will present a somewhat generalized version of the program suggested to Chancellor Erhard by President Johnson. Their visit is preliminary to a trip to Europe later in the year by Jim Webb.

E and I lunched at the Turf Club in the attractive ladies' dining room. It is a beautiful place, with an interesting Gothic ceiling and skilfully decorated by John Fowler.

Pepe Santa Cruz, the Spanish Ambassador, came to see me this afternoon.

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TELEGRAM

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since his Government desires to go ahead with the nomination if it receives his consent.

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TELEGRAM

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He was born December 15, 1904, studied at the Universities of Upsala, Berlin, Paris, and Oxford, entered Swedish diplomatic service in 1926. He served at legations in Paris in 1927, London 1928-29, Moscow 1930. Secretary of Disarmament Conference at Geneva 1932-34. Director of Sweden's Economic Planning Commission 1934, and head of the Economic Department of the Swedish Foreign Office.

At the outbreak of war in 1939 he was made a member of the Swedish Government in charge of carrying on negotiations with Great Britain respecting Germany.

He headed Swedish delegations to Berlin and London. Envoy to Belgian and Netherlands Governments 1944-45. Ambassador to Moscow 1946-47. Ambassador to the United Nations 1947-48. Ambassador in London since 1948.

He has published (1) A History of Swedish Policy During Second World War, 400 pages, 1958. (2) "Paradise for Us", a novel in Swedish, 1952. (3) The European Idea, 1951. (4) Various articles on economic and historical problems.

Comment: Judging by everything I have heard of him, and my own perso observation of him, I would think he would make an admirable Secretary-General of OECD, and bring to the ~~[illegible]~~ position a prestige that it has not previously had. It seems to me this is a rare chance that ought not to be missed. After you have considered the matter, would you send me instructions as to what I should tell him, even if the verdict is unfavorable,

/since

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TELEGRAM Foreign Service of the United States of America

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ACTION: SecState Washington PRIORITY

NODIS

For Under Secretary Ball from Bruce.

I am slugging this NODIS because of delicacy of position of individual involved. Gunnar Hagglof, Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps here, and Swedish Ambassador to Great Britain for the last eighteen years, came to see me this morning. He has been asked by his Government to be their candidate as the new Secretary-General of OECD. He would accept this invitation to put his name forward, provided that he were assured of the backing of the United States Government.

I strongly recommend that I be authorized to tell Hagglof we would support his candidacy. In my opinion he is exceptionally fitted for the position by temperment, training, ability and character.

He could remain comfortably here ~~[illegible]~~ for another six years before reaching the age of retirement. He has, however, always taken a great interest in European cooperation, and difficently says he would be happy if he could make some small contribution to promote European unity. He is also a staunch advocate of the necessity of Atlantic cooperation.

Hagloff is a vigorous, handsome, attractive, congenial, determined individual. I consider him one of the best public speakers in Great Britain, whether on literary, political, or social occasions. His English

/He was

NODIS REVIEW

Cat. A - Caption removed; transferred to O/FADRC
Cat. B - Transferred to O/FADRC with additional access controlled by S/S
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All showed an increased yield, but death duty was down by £16 million to £296.5 million.

The biggest estates settled were three valued at more than £2,000,000. There were four between £1,000,000 and £2,000,000, 16 between £750,000 and £1,000,000, and 20 between £500,000 and £750,000.

Duty payable is [redacted] 80 % on estates of more than £1 million.

The Government is widely assumed to be ready to introduce a new provision eliminating exemption of gifts made five years before death from taxes. This is a device freely used by many rich people to pass on the bulk of their holdings inter vivos to their descendants. A change in the British law in this respect might follow generally the American law, which levies a gift tax at the rate of three-fourths of the inheritance tax.

The U.S. Travel Service put out over the weekend a statement stressing the large increase in overseas visitors to the United States during 1965 over previous years. In 1965 such travellers totalled 1,039,928, as contrasted with 506,152 business people and vacationers in 1961. Of this number, the largest single contingent came from Great Britain; they amounted to 74,863. Not included in the above were 383,711 arrivals from Mexico, and about six million Canadians.

The connection between increased population and food is now attracting much attention. Since 1946, the net total of US economic aid to other countries is over [redacted] $65 billion, and in the last decade, US aid programs have provided over [redacted] 140 million tons of food for needy nations. Nevertheless, world food shortages are greater than ever. With the human population increasing by 65 million every year, and food production not keeping up, there is a serious threat of famine in India and other developing countries, and the United Nations' estimates are that in these countries total food supplies will have to increase by 103 % by 1980 and by 261 % by the end of the century to maintain even a minimum standard of nutrition.

I took Findley Burns to lunch at the Cafe Royal. He is still buying antiques, but has added something more modern--a young springer spaniel--to his collections.

After calling the other day on one of the African Ambassadors, I strayed into Jack Reffold's near-by shop and bought a pair of steel lions. I think they must have formerly been used as mountings on a fireplace grate.

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DR. HORACE MAYBRAY KING, Speaker of the House of Commons

The Speaker was born May 25, 1901. He is married, one daughter. As Labour MP he represented the Itchen Division of Southampton from 1950 to the time of his election to the Speakership. He was a headmaster, educated at Stockton Secondary School and Kings College London Universityk He is a Ph. D. He has served as Hampshire County Alderman, Vice-President of the Cultural Committee of the Council of Europe 1960-1961, dnd as Parliamentarian on many committees concerning the privileges and procedures of House of Commons. His principal fields of academic interest are English Literature, History, and Parliamentary Institutions. He has published various studies including selections from MacCaulay (1930), selections from Homer (1935), and Parliament and Freedom (1953). His principal avocations are music and the entertainment of children--in the latter field, he has acquired a well-known and much beloved reputation in Southampton.

Dr. King served as Deputy Speaker before election to the Speakership. He acquired a reputation for firmness, impartiality and thorough knowledge of the ways of the House of Commons during this time. Dr. King has frequently visited the Unived States and lectured to groups at schools and universities in Georgia and other southern states. He is strongly pro-American. In terms of placement of beliefs as an MP, Dr. King belonged to the center-right grouping of the Labour Party.

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Mansions That Merchandising Built

by Frederick [illegible] Nichols

The early application of modern business methods created a fortune that made possible two of Virginia's finest houses -- as different from each other as the Parthenon and Chartres.

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Dinner - Thursday, February 24, 1966

In honor of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother

The Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce

H. M. The Queen Mother

Dowager Viscountess Hambleden (Lady in Waiting)

The Duchess of Buccleuch

Viscount Harcourt (Morgan, Grenfell)

Sir Frederick Asnton (Choreographer)

Mr. John Walker (Director, National Gallery, Washington)

Earl and Countess of Drogheda (Covent Garden, opera and ballet, Financial Time

Viscount and Viscountess Norwich (Author)

Lord and Lady Sherfield (Former Ambassador to USA)

Sir Basil and Lady Spence (Architect)

The American Minister and Mrs. Kaiser

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Lewis (New York Times)

Mr. and Mrs. Iain Macleod (Shadow Cabinet, Ex-Minister, MP)

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Montagu Meyer (Artist, writer)

Lady Redgrave (Actress)

Mr. Lanning Roper (Landscape Gardener)

Lady Daphne Straight

Mr. John Pope-Hennessy (Curator, Victoria & Albert Museum)

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore White (Author)

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Quennell (Author)

Mr. David Carritt (Christies)

Mrs. Elliott (U. S. Embassy)

Admiral and Mrs. John S. Thach (Commander-in-Chief, US Naval Forces, Eur.)

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Fuller (U. S. Embassy)

o After Dinner -

Sir Michael Redgrave

Mrs. Danny Kaye

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to foment anti-Americanism in the Far East. If this megalomaniac has any sense, he will not try and return home.

I paid a return call on the Venezuelan Ambassador, Dr. Hector Santaella. He was jubilant over the agreement reached between his Government and those of Great Britain and British Guiana to establish a Commission to pass on the claims of Venezuela to a large portion of British Guiana. This body will have to render a report within a four-year period. The Ambassador participated in the negotiations.

The new Malaysian High Commissioner, Dato Syed Sheh Shahabuddin, came to see me this morning. He previously held official positions in his own country, was for three years Ambassador to Thailand, and for four years Ambassador to Japan. Friendly and pleasant, he is said to be an excellent tennis player. He is married to the younger sister of Malaysia's Prime Minister. The title "Dato" is described as similar to the Spanish "Don" and the English "Sir".

I lunched with E at the Clermont Club, which is certainly the best furnished eating place in London, and where the fare is always delicious.

Margaret Studdiford came to see me this afternoon, to thank me for subscribing to the memorial raised by Princeton graduates in honor of her husband "Frog", the well-known doctor.

I presented a meritorious honor award this afternoon to Anne Carroll, Assistant Personnel Officer in the Embassy.

We had a dinner at home tonight in honor of Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, with these guests:

Frederick D. Nichols of the University of Virginia School of Architecture has been making a study of Berry Hill and Staunton Hill, and has just sent me a draft of his article to be published by the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts. It is:

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Gerard Smith came to see me this morning about the magazine he intends to publish this winter. He has already raised enough money to carry its expenses for three years, and will establish it on a monthly basis. Tentatively he envisages it being chiefly concerned with "Atlantic partnership" affairs, with a mixture of the type of editorials favored by The Economist. We had a discussion of people whom he might employ as leader and news writers in Great Britain and on the Continent.

I lunched in the Napoleon Suite at the Cafe Royal, as guest of Sir Edward Beddington-Behrens, Chairman of the UK Council of the European Movement. Roy Thomson was the Speaker. He commented upon his experiences when he visited the Soviet Union and Bulgaria last year. There is nothing inspiring about Thomson's oratory, but his candor and utter lack of inhibitions on what he wishes to say are engaging.

This afternoon at Cleanth Brooks' behest I saw a pilot film run in our projection room on the British ancestry of Abraham Lincoln. It was produced by a British television man named Alexander Brown. It seems that some of Lincoln's forbears in the 17th Century were prosperous yeomen in Norfolk. A younger son, however, inheriting no patrimony, migrated to the American Colonies.

I have received at last a telegram saying the President would receive Ted Heath if he carries out his plan to visit Washington about March 22. This proposed visit may, of course, be cancelled out, if the Prime Minister calls an early election.

Harlan Cleveland sent me a copy of a speech he delivered in French on February 9th at a dinner meeting of the Association Francaise pour la Communaute Atlantique. He cited one fact of which I had been ignorant. In the 19th Century the Government of the United States had not participated in International Conferences of any kind more than on an average of once a year. In 1965, within a period of twelve months, we were represented at 633 such meetings.

February 24, 1966 - Thursday

In the past few days there has been a revolution in Syria; Sukarno has overturned General Nasution in Indonesia, and seems bent once more on favoring the Communist line; this morning we heard of a coup today in Ghana. The military and police have seized power, dissolved the Parliament, and ordered the resignation of the Ministers. Nkrumah, meanwhile, is on his way from Burma to China, trying

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In the afternoon I made a further incursion into the antique world, but purchased nothing. Ian Askew's shop (he has now sold the business and spends most of his time in the country, operating as a master of fox hounds and attending to rural responsibilities) still has for sale the two huge marble Ming heads of horses once in Peking. Magnificent as they are, it would be almost impossible adequately to show them in anything but a palace.

I stopped in to see Geoffrey Agnew, and found John Walker there. Geoffrey assented to my suggestion he [redacted] take back for credit the picture I bought from him of a lady with a Negro page. The page is picturesquely costumed, but overwhelmed and rendered insignificant by the massive proportions of his owner.

Also I went to see Mr. Redford at Gerald Kerin & Company, who kindly said he would come in and inspect our Chippendale and Ince and Mayhew dining room chairs, with a view to arranging for their sale. I [redacted] bought these chairs in the late 20's, the former from Moss Harris, and the latter from Frank Partridge. It makes me melancholy to realize that I can obtain for them today less than I paid for them, almost forty years ago, whereas had they been French furniture of equivalent quality there would have been an enormous enhancement of value.

Tonight we went to [redacted] Grosvenor House for the annual Washington Birthday Ball, of which E and Mrs. Harold Wilson are the honorary presidents. Sissie Harlech had taken the preparations in hand, and it was the most successful one financially ever held, the proceeds designated for the English Speaking Union.

At the Ball, Fitzroy McLean asked whether I thought the U.S. Government might be interested in his making a trip to Vietnam. I told him I hoped it could be arranged. He is an expert on guerrilla warfare, and I think his observations would be of value to us. I wish it were possible to have him and his famous Stirling cousins engaged in our military operations, but I suppose that is impossible.

February 23, 1966 - Wednesday

Sir David Luce, First Lord of the Admiralty, resigned yesterday after the presentation to the House of Commons of the Defense White Paper. Although there was debate on defense in the House, there were no real fireworks, but the subject will certainly be hotly disputed in the campaign.

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I went to dine
With a friend of mine
Who dined off porcelain plates
Of a kind so rare
That it stirred your hair
To think of their possible fates.

For some were Ming
And others were Ch'ing
(Whatever those names may be),
And the food was divine,
And the wine, the wine,
Intoxicated me.

There were ices - those
Were of "famille rose",
And coffee of "famille noire",
And a choice dessert
Of "famille verte"
Preceded a choice cigar.

But alas for the end
Of dinner and friend:
For he happened his eyes to raise
As I started to rub
The burning stub
On a bit of his finest glaze.

He was perfectly nice,
But as cold as ice,
As he rang for my coat and hat,
For Ming is a thing,
And so is Ch'ing,
That musn't be used for that.

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minimal. The privileges, even of those not living in Oxford, include the right to dine in the College and to have living accommodations there.

Mr. James Bear, Curator of Monticello, has just arrived in London, concerned with the restoration of Thomas Jefferson's wine cellar. He wants [redacted] 500 empty wine bottles of about an 1800 vintage. He has had no luck in locating any in France, and now is trying England. He also wishes to see an old wine cellar. I have fixed him up for tomorrow with Anthony Berry at Berry Brothers, who can show him their old cellars, and have him look at empty bottles from the earliest days, but has none available for purchase.

Many years ago I bought two small Chinese saucers from Komor, made about 1000 A.D. I used them as ash trays in Washington, but having decided to sell them, brought them over here and submitted them to the firm of John Sparks. They declared themselves entirely uninterested, since the glaze had been ruined by people stubbing out cigarettes. When I told old Mr. Bluett about this, he gave me the following poem on the subject of such vandalism:

I may have put this previously in the diary, but if so I am repeating it as a result of again having discovered this paper in a Kang H'si beaker.

February 22, 1966 - Tuesday

Had a haircut this morning at Claridges, then went shopping. In the course of my tour I bought six silver gilt Victorian [redacted] cups of an unusual design.

We had lunch today for

Lord and Lady Inchyra (former Permanent Under Secretary of State)
Lady Hambleden
Mr. Patrick and Lady Amabel Lindsay (Christies)
Miss Joan Haslip (Author)
Mr. Felix Kelly (Painter)
Mr. John Walker (Director, National Gallery of Art)
Mr. and Mrs. Lowell Weicker (Pres., Bigelow-Sanford Corp.)
Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Smith (Consultant, State Dept.)
Mr. and Mrs. Clement Wood (Author)
Prince Gnyka (Artist)
Lady Hesketh
Mrs. Elliott
Mr. James Bear (Curator of Monticello Foundation)

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In any case, I think it most important that we not let the Soviets maneuver us into a position which would arouse strong and honest resentment in Germany. To let them do this would be no service to the cause of non-proliferation, since it would increase the very dangers that the Soviets constantly stress.

The Soviet Government is surely not blind to one further aspect of this matter -- namely, that there is, on this issue, a pronounced difference of emphasis between your public opinion and ours. They are bound to see advantage in trying to exploit that difference to set us against one another. We must be careful not to fall into that trap.

My own view is that we should keep an absolutely even handed view of these twin problems. A sound non-proliferation agreement and a sound Atlantic nuclear policy are in truth mutually consistent and reinforcing. I do not accept the argument that we must finally solve the Alliance nuclear problem before there can be a treaty. But I think we should equally reject the notion that we can push aside the Alliance problem now, and go along with a treaty which would rule out, or drastically narrow, possibilities for a NATO nuclear arrangement which would not result in proliferation.

On non-proliferation, we can meet the legitimate interests of the Soviet Government because they are the same as our own. But we must not let the Soviet use this most important issue to undermine German confidence in our willingness to treat their nuclear problem seriously and constructively. This course naturally tempts some in Moscow, but it is no more in the Soviet interest than in ours.

I thought it would be useful for me to give you this indication of my own thinking, because of the great advantage which comes to us both when we stand together.

I hope you will have a good trip and I send you once again my best wishes for success in your effort to get Soviet help in reconvening a Geneva Conference. I am doing what I can to keep the public discussion here from complicating your task, but it is an understatement to say that I do not control it completely.

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The following message was transmitted directly to Prime Minister Wilson from President Johnson on February 20, 1966:

As you leave for Moscow, I want to share my thoughts with you on one further problem that you have occasion to discuss with the Russians. This is the problem of relations between the negotiations on non-proliferation and our efforts to get an agreed Atlantic nuclear policy. I think we have to walk a careful line between contending groups which would give one or the other of these related problems an overriding priority.

The Soviet Government continues to assert that any form of cooperation with Bonn in the nuclear field is dangerous. While this position may in part reflect a genuine concern about the Germans getting control over nuclear weapons, it is also plain that the Soviets are seeking to use the issue as a means of causing trouble in the NATO Alliance.

The main point of Soviet tactical pressure in the coming weeks is likely to be the language of the non-proliferation treaty. They will be pressing for language which would bar what they call "access" to nuclear weapons by non-nuclear powers. Their evident purpose is to foreclose the possibility of nuclear arrangements in NATO which would involve the Germans more intimately in the business of nuclear defense.

We are inclined to think that the best way to counter the Soviets on this -- and to get on with a constructive treaty -- is to focus discussion on the true meaning of proliferation, and, at the same time, to convince Moscow that we will not sign a treaty which would rule out NATO nuclear arrangements which would not, in fact, involve proliferation.

In our new draft treaty, we have suggested that proliferation results when a non-nuclear nation acquires its own national control, or the right or ability to fire nuclear weapons without the concurrent decision of an existing nuclear nation. In addition, there should be no increase in the number of states and organizations which have control of nuclear weapons. In general, the draft represents an attempt to come to grips with the real problem of proliferation without sacrificing the legitimate interests of the non-nuclear members of the Alliance.

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not preclude our working behind the scenes for the selection of the proper man but does limit the extent to which we can openly maneuver, and (c) the attitude of France is important in that she has given every appearance of continuing to support another term for Kristensen although there have been recent indications of her willingness to consider another candidate.

[illegible] Ambassador Hagglof appears to be outstanding man but, in face of foregoing problems, we question whether it is in his interest or ours to take support commitments now.

[illegible] Ambassador Hagglof should be encouraged to call these problems to attention of his Government with the principal objective of determining how far the GOS is willing to push his candidacy in these circumstances including the overall issue of their dealing with Denmark on the problem of Kristensen.

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FOR AMBASSADOR BRUCE FROM UNDER SECRETARY MORRIS

REPEAT FOR INFORMATION

Appreciate your messages regarding Ambassador Gunnar Hagglof. Believe you should be forthright in your response to him so that he thoroughly understands situation and reasons why any possible support from US must, of necessity be surrounded by caveats.

Suggest in responding to Ambassador Hagglof that you be guided by the following points:

1. We are delighted at the interest of the Swedish Government in suggesting candidate to replace Kristensen and particularly appreciate high caliber of proposed selection.

2. Three problems appear to confront us in lending support to any candidate: (A) Kristensen himself does not appear willing to terminate his assignment; in fact all indications point to his desire to complete his five year term; and (B) some European members of OECD appear to have candidates of their own that they may wish to advance should Kristensen remove himself from the list. This presents problem in that US support for Ambassador Hagglof now might not be in his own interest and only serve to generate opposition to him by some other OECD members. Moreover, by and large, and to the extent feasible, we look to the Europeans for initiative to advance candidates and are usually prepared to support one acceptable to the majority. This does

not

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The Moorehead book is an account of the invasion of the Pacific from 1767-1840, with Captain James Cook as the leading protagonist. As the title indicates, the imposition of the European way of life on these erstwhile happy natives was tragic.

February 21, 1966 - Monday

I paid a return call on the Ambassador of Iceland at his house, 101 Park Street, this morning.

The weather in London is spring-like, although I read in today's paper it was 13° below freezing in New York yesterday.

Phil Trezise came in to call with Bill Armstrong, to discuss the Secretary-Generalship of OECD. Meanwhile, I [redacted] received this telegram from George Ball: It does not look as if Hagglof's chances are [redacted] good.

I took Diana Phipps to lunch at Bucks. She has her 30th birthday tomorrow.

Hagglof came to see me this afternoon, and I advised him of what I had learned from home and from Trezise (our present Ambassador to OECD), whom I did not mention during the conversation). He is going to Stocknolm next week, and will give the matter further consideration there.

After a long delay, the President has sent the Prime Minister the following message about the connection between non-proliferation and Atlantic nuclear policy in these terms:

The Iceland Ambassador, talking of the overwhelming importance to the economy of his country of fishing, said his Government was greatly concerned over the destruction of fish by the use of nylon nets. Especially in rough weather, these nets break loose from the boats and drift around in the sea. They are indestructible, and can last for years. As a consequence, they entrap large numbers of fish, which die unharvested.

The Swedish Ambassador said this week in Stockholm they had had the coldest weather since the 1770's.

I have inquired several times, without obtaining a satisfactory answer, about the curious requirements or lack of them governing the Fellows at All Souls College in Oxford. All Souls, it was stated in a morning newspaper today, owns property worth about 11 million dollars. In a traditionally autonomous way the College dispenses the income from its endowment on about 60 Fellows, of whom approximately 20 live in London, coming to Oxford mainly on weekends. Their College duties are

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I consider myself lucky, though latterly, during the quietest month professionally I have passed here, we have set, and frequently observed, a target date of six o'clock. If we go out, I count on going to bed between midnight and 2 a. m.; if we stay in, I pleasure myself by reading until the same hours.

Johnnie Walker was fascinating at lunch on the subject of picture buying and fakes. In the first category, he spoke of a Rubens lately acquired by the National Gallery in Washington for about half a million dollars, purchased two or three years ago in London by a dealer for 500 pounds. There is no doubt about its authenticity; investigation and documentation indicate that this huge painting was done entirely by Rubens' own hand. For a long time, it hung in a business office of rich Lord Cowdray, and was carelessly disposed of when his outfit moved to new premises.

Regarding fakes, two of the Mellon Vermeers have long been suspect. Evaluations by novel technical deavices have been applied, but thus far the Geiger counters--amongst other tests used--have proved nothing. Radioactivity, emanating from lead pigment, can be determining, or at least instructive, in such cases.

E, Letitia and I went this afternoon to the Bonnard exhibition at the Royal Academy. This assemblage of canvases and lithographs was monumental and satisfying.

John looked at E's small Renoir of a scene in Southern France, now in the drawing room, and said he thought it worth a minimum of ten thousand dollars--this was comforting since it is now the only picture of any merit we own. I decided, years ago, when making decisions about purchases for galleries, not to buy pictures for any but decorative purposes, but to confine ourselves to furniture and art objects within the scope of our financial means. As prices of pictures have skyrocketed, I have sometimes regretted this attitude, but the pleasure derived from acquiring a large number of what I hope are attractive pieces, instead of possessing a single relatively unimportant painting, has, I think, been wise.

Read today and tonight The Royal Spy by Edna Nixon, and The Fatal Impact by Alan Moorehead. The first is a new biography of Louis XV's Chevalier d'Eon, so clever in impersonation as to have been the subject of many wagers in London clubs as to his or her sex, but who was pronounced after death to have been a veritable man.

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Minister's personal life, private characteristics and foibles. "Lord Cupid" remained attractive, and interested in women until his death. In his eightieth year, he was named co-respondent in a divorce suit, on the eve of a campaign to be reelected Prime Minister. When Disraeli heard of the incident he petulantly said the old man would sweep the country--he did.

John Walker finally arrived about midnight.

February 20, 1966 - Sunday

I read telegrams this morning. None required immediate action.

The resignation of Christopher Mayhew as Minister of the Navy has somewhat disturbed political prognostications. It may be followed by that of Sir David Luce. It is possible this could have an influence on the date of the election, so often predicted for March 24 or 31. The PM, it is assumed, will announce no decision until he arrives from Moscow toward the end of the week.

Letitia Elliott has returned. I do not believe she has benefited much, healthwise, from her long absence. I suppose the combination of serious kidney trouble with the aftermath of mononucleosis is formidable. Out of her limited financial resources, she has bought a plot in the South of Spain, on which she proposes to build a $6,000 house. I simply do not believe the figures she cites will be realized, but, if true, she will be fortunate.

I have risen late the last two mornings, after indulging in reading until two or three o'clock. Routine in this diplomatic post is, except for free weekends, fairly constant. I usually wake and get up between 7:30 and 8. Before and after breakfast, I read newspapers--the New York Times and Herald Tribune international editions, The Sun, Daily Mail, Daily Express, Manchester Guardian, and Daily Telegraph. The London Times I reserve for perusal while motoring to the office. As I go about town, during the day, I often run through that excellent paper the Financial Times. On Sunday, there is the Telegraph, Times, Observer, and Express to be absorbed, the best parts of which are usually to be found in the book reviews of the first three, and the financial section of the Sunday Times.

The first thing I look at in the morning is the weather forecast in the Daily Telegraph, because it is carried on the first page. I often find it inaccurate.

There is always last minute stuff in the morning mail to settle with E, so my arrival at the office is generally between 9:45 and 10 a.m. If I get away by 7 p.m.

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would be in a better position to be useful, and upon whose presence at meetings you could confidently depend.

If you agree, I would propose, with your permission, to take the matter up with the President.

I appreciate the honor of having been designated a member of the Commission, but strongly believe for the reasons stated I should resign.

BRUCE

AMB:DBruce/eo - Feb. 28, 1966

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AmEmbassy LONDON

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STATE

Date :

ACTION: SecState Washington

For Judd, BNA. Please pass Dean Sayre, Washington Cathedral.

From Ambassador Bruce.

Upon notification that March 1 and 2 had been set as firm dates for Woodrow Wilson Memorial Commission hearings, I made arrangements to attend them. However a few hours before I was to take a plane I learned these dates had been changed, and the first hearing would take place on March 3, the day upon which I was to return to London to accompany Ambassador Goldberg on his visits to the Prime Minister and other leading UK Government officials.

Under the circumstances, I shall not be able to be in Washington on March 3. Nor can I be there on March 8, 9 and 11, when other meetings are scheduled, since it is generally assumed, the general election campaign will by then have commenced here, and I also have long standing speaking engagements during that week.

It seems to me that it is unwise to have me continue on the Commission. I am unlikely to be able to attend its meetings during its most critical periods, and can make no contribution to its functioning. Therefore, would it not be well to have me replaced by some one who

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The Conductor and Musical Director Laszlo Lakatos, and Howard Tracy, an American cameraman.

E, Mollie Buccleuch and I dined together.

Last night for our dinner we had a menu of bortsch, lobster in aspic, roast duck, salad, vegetables, and a pineapple souffle. The wines were 1959 Ockfener (Saar Valley), 1955 Chateau Latour, in magnums, Krug 1955 in magnums.

February 26, 1966 - Saturday

I was packed, ready to go, and within an hour of leaving the house this morning for the airport, when Irving Fuller informed me of the cancellation of the proposed meetings next week of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Commission. This news was, however, not unwelcome, since I would have had to return Thursday because of Arthur Goldberg's visit here. The incident poses again the question of whether I should not resign from the Commission. This I am strongly inclined to do.

We are having beautiful spring weather. The crocuses have come up in the lawn, and the daffodils are about to bloom, in spite of the cold weather prevailing in other parts of England.

Instead of being on the plane, I went with E tonight to a dinner given by George Weidenfeld. He said it would be a small party for Mary McCarthy, the authoress, and Sra. Sigogna (Count Volpi's daughter). As seems invariably to happen, his gregarious hospitality changed his plans. His apartment was thronged with people, mostly from the literary world. It was a good evening entertainment in every respect. Mary McCarthy's husband, Jim West, the representative of USIA to OECD in Paris, is about due for transfer. They would like to come here, so I will inquire next week whether we could possibly fit him into our establishment. I think he would be especially useful, since the two of them have such a wide acquaintanceship with the artistic and literary world in Great Britain. Her books, plays, and other productions have great popularity here. We have sadly missed Francis Mason and his wife, who were so remarkably useful in this field.

Sra. Sigogna has a passion for Venice, as did her father. She is, I believe, the leader of the organization that has thus far succeeded in squelching plans to have

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It seems to me that Bobby Kennedy's suggestion, apparently contemplating the formation of a coalition government in Saigon before a conference is convened, is exceptionally undesirable. I cannot imagine what prompted him to take this action, for it appears so wholly unnecessary, no matter what may be his views on the subject, to have done so. I have suspected the soundness of his judgment on international affairs ever since seeing him here after his tour of the Far East, where he made representations to Sukarno, the British, Malaysians, and others, as to how they should compose their difficulties. It is a pity, for his ability is great, his desire to be useful, according to his own lights, unimpeachable. I would, however, think, in contrast to his brother, the late President, he is probably deficient in sensitivity about the national feelings of foreigners, as well as lacking tact. His denunciation of Duncan Sandys to his fellow Cabinet officer, Rab Butler, when British Civil Servants were present, was a crude performance.

The dinner for the Queen Mother was, I thought, successful. At any rate, she stayed until after one o'clock. The formalities observed on such occasions are fortunately cut and dried. The host and hostess meet a Royal guest on the doorstep of the house, and then accompany her and her Lady in Waiting to the room in which the other guests have been for about 15 minutes. In an Embassy, the Ambassador introduces the guests, who have formed a sort of semi-circle, to the Queen Mother. I had to mention 36 names in succession as we made the round. Thereafter drinks are served, and about ten minutes later dinner is announced. This comparatively long wait makes one rather thirsty. After dinner, when the men join the ladies, it is up to the host and hostess to bring up people in series, but not necessarily all of them, to enable them to chat with the guest of honor.

After dinner, Sir Michael Redgrave, then, later, Mrs. Danny Kaye, came in. Michael had given two performances at the theater today, but looked completely fresh when he appeared about midnight. He and his wife are a charming couple. We had not originally intended to have any British politicians there, but finally decided to ask the Iain Macleods, since we had not seen them for a long time. Iain thought the Prime Minister would call an election for March. He said the outlook for the Conservatives, according to the polls, was certainly dismal, but in the past polling odds invariably shortened somewhat when the General Election campaign got under way. The manner in which this able man struggles against his painful

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A simpler marble mantel is used than in the adjoining rooms.

On the second floor are spacious bedrooms, each with a fireplace. The woodwork is finished with a single round molding, and most of the mantels are Georgian. The southwest bedroom has a delightful little bay window with diamond panes.

There is only one room on the third floor, the tower room, reached by a double flight of stairs with a bridge like that on the second floor. The room is lighted by a large window with pointed arches.

Unique in the South, the river portico is of grey marble, imported from Italy, with marble floor. Quatrefoil columns support Tudor arches below a reredos in the English Perpendicular style. The grey of the marble is admirably set off by the warm pink of the stucco of the house.

Staunton Hill and Berry Hill must be regarded among the finest Gothic Revival and Greek Revival mansions in America, for not only are they superb examples of their respective styles, but above all they have the openness, the freedom of plan and the asymmetry that were to become the principal characteristics of modern architecture.

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To the east of the octagonal hall is the dining room, whose long French doors with Gothic arched muntins also open on the portico. The rich Oriental rug is by Ballard, and the mantel has an [illegible] of carved wood depicting a hunting scene.

To the west of the octagonal hall is a drawing room, called the "sun room," and here [illegible] French doors open on the portico. A Tudor arch and p[illegible]ns, whose caps are trefoil designs with drops, enrich the white marble mantel. Identical gilt Gothic mirrors, which are original, hang over the mantel and on the opposite wall. A plaster cornice is made up of a series of tiny pointed arches, a plain frieze and a rich molding of cusps and trefoil designs, all surmounted by a cove, while a plaster molding frames the ceiling. Cornices in the adjoining two rooms are identical.

Double sliding doors open into the "middle room." On their panels are three Gothic arches, a door design repeated throughout the main floor. Two more gilt mirrors matching those in the sun room are placed over a matching mantel and on the opposite wall. Deep bay windows, however, flank the mantel in the middle room. Framed with Tudor arches, they open on views of the formal box garden.

Matching sliding doors set off the library, of unusual interest because of a bay window looking out on the court. Leaded glass forms the sash, which is separated by mullions composed of three colonettes. The same triple colonettes support bookshelves, which are finished with a wooden crenellation.

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where much of the woodwork, the marble portico and other fine materials were obtained. Milled to be transported by water to Albemarle Sound and [illegible] up the Roanoke and Staunton rivers by [illegible].

The finest [illegible] were laid out by a Scotsman named Hunt, and more recently redesigned by William Adams Delano, noted architect of country houses. Today one approaches Staunton Hill through a long drive, lined with cedar in the Virginia tradition, another drive through well-kept woods, and finally a road bordered with magnolia trees, leading to an entrance court at the "back" of the house.

In the entrance hall are a fireplace with a carved lunette, showing a hunting scene, a rich medillion cornice and large bookshelves, all by [illegible]. Beyond is the stair hall with a superb double curving stair, enriched with a broad mahogany rail and mahogany newels, turned in the form of Doric columns. Rectangular straight balusters are separated under the handrail by small pointed arches. The graceful stairs are carved at both the start and the finish.

Between the stairs is a sliding door that frames a view of an octagonal hall leading to the portico overlooking the river. The hall has a white marble floor inset with small black squares, and four niches house black cast-iron classical figures. Gothic ribs form a tent ceiling. The terrace doors, which open onto a spectacular view, are framed with stained glass, the side panels being enriched with Prince of Wales feathers.

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"Not only is each individual window divided by mullions into compartments whose tops are encircled by tracery; but in particular apartments, as the dining-hall, library, etc., these are filled with richly stained glass, which gives a mellow, pleasing light to the apartment. Added to this, the windows, in the best Tudor mansions, affect a great variety of forms and sizes. Among these stand conspicuous the bay and oriel windows...

"The sky outline of a villa in the Tudor Gothic style is highly picturesque... We must not forget, above all, the highly enriched chimney shaft, which, in the English examples, is made of fancifully moulded bricks, and is carried up in [illegible] some distance above the roof...

"The hall is not merely (as in most of our modern houses) an entry, narrow and long, running directly through the house, but has a peculiar character of its own, being rather spacious, the roof or ceiling ribbed or groined, and the floor often inlaid with marble tiles...

"A corresponding and suitable style of finish, with Gothic details, runs through all the different apartments, each of which, instead of being finished and furnished with the formal [illegible] so prevalent, displays, according to its peculiar purposes -- as the dining-room, the drawing-room, library, etc. -- a marked and characteristic air."

Staunton Hill was three days' drive from Richmond, and there were no towns nearby. Like Jefferson, then, the architect had to bring trained workmen from Philadelphia,

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Miss Seddon, and some eighteen months later moved into Staunton Hill.

Even by 1840, a new revolt had swept the arts, and the symmetrical forms and portions of the ancient world began to give way to the towers and crenellations of the Middle Ages. Fostered in England by John Ruskin and the Pugins, the Gothic Revival introduced assymetrical compositions, free of the bonds of classical and Renaissance rules, establishing new concepts of design that would form the basis of modern architecture. The rebuilding of the Houses of Parliament in the Gothic style had given the movement great impetus.

In Landscape Gardening and Rural Architecture (1849) A.J. Downing recommended the Gothic Revival, especially what he called the Tudor Style. "A mansion in the Tudor Style," he wrote, "affords the best example of the excellence of Gothic Architecture for domestic purposes..."

Downing's suggestions for such a house might almost be a description of Staunton Hill. "It has," he wrote, "strong claims upon the attention of large landed proprietors, or those who wish to realize in a country residence the greatest amount of comfort and enjoyment. With the addition, here, of a veranda, which the cool summers of England render needless, we believe the Tudor Gothic to be the most convenient and comfortable, and decidedly the most picturesque and striking style for country residences of a superior class...

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The rear room, like the dining room, overlooks the conservatory, which gave the room a pleasant outlook all winter, as the conservatory was built at ground level to allow for large plants.

The spacious, rather low-ceilinged front bedrooms are reached by means of a bridge over the hall below. They must have been very splendid with their silver wash basin seen reflected in the silver doorknobs. Silver also gave a touch of elegance to door hinges and to shutter hinges on the portico.

James Coles Bruce knew that the Civil War would end plantation living on such a scale in the old South. He died the day General Lee surrendered, and said that he took comfort in the thought that he was leaving the world on the day that meant the extinction of his class.

Charles Bruce inherited from his father a large tract of land on the Staunton River in Charlotte County. James Bruce had acquired [illegible] acres there in 1801, and he and Charles had enlarged it gradually to 5,050 acres. A magnificent building site overlooked the river, and when Charles was graduated from Harvard College he determined to make his home there. He was engaged to Sarah Seddon of Fredericksburg, whose brother James A. Seddon later became the Confederate Secretary of War, and before leaving for the Grand Tour of Europe in 1846 he commissioned John R. Johnson to build a house. Upon his return he married

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share similar plans, main stair designs and service stair locations, as well as the provision of a long service wing screened by a colonnade.

In front of the house is a wide circular drive flanked by the office and the schoolroom, dating from the time of the original house, and remodeled by James Coles Bruce into little temples with porticos of four columns.

One enters Derry Hill from a portico patterned after the Parthenon and set on granite steps. Lintels of the windows and doors are also granite.

The entrance hall has a superb pair of stairs curving up to return and meet overhead. On the floor is a handsome oilcloth of black and brown, patterned with octagons and laurel leaves.

Directly behind the hall is the dining room, with the fireplace on axis. The window, to the side, looks out on a conservatory with large windows, one of the first to be built into the mass of the house. The dining room paper is a stunning flocked design in olive and gilt.

To the left of the entrance hall is a pair of large drawing rooms. The plaster Greek Revival cornices are enriched with a simple water leaf molding, and sunk panels frame the ceilings.

The drawing rooms are separated by a wide opening with sliding doors, the latter with flat sunk panels, and a russet Victorian paper in panels was used on the walls. Handsome marble mantels are supported by caryatids.

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marked its introduction into their private dwellings..."

And so it was that James Coles Bruce chose Greek architecture as a guide when he decided to remodel Berry Hill, which he inherited upon his father's death in 1859.

The original house and outbuildings of the Halifax County plantation (on land that had belonged to William Byrd of Westover) were of red brick, and sat in a park of twenty acres surrounded by a stone wall. Within the park was a six-acre garden requiring, it is said, as many as forty men to maintain it.

Originally one approached the grounds along a half-mile avenue of silver maples, considered very rare, as the tree of heaven was not indigenous to the United States. Gravel walks eighteen feet wide divided the grass areas into plots fifty feet square, bordered with six-foot beds of flowers. In the center of the garden was a large rose bed containing the moss, cluster, Giant of Battles, microphylla, Harrison, Shawnee and Blush roses.

Cedar hedges divided the flowers from the vegetables, the latter from the park, and the park from the orchard. After the Civil War, much of the planting was removed, but the original box hedges, thirty feet high, great oaks and other old trees, spring bulbs and peonies remain.

In remodeling Berry Hill, James Coles Bruce is believed to have had the help of his good friend John E. Johnson, an architect who had attended West Point, and who later was to design Shenston Hall for Charles Bruce. The houses

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Minister to France, however, in 1784, Jefferson became enchanted by the new buildings at the court of Louis XVI. He loved the elegance of French taste, devoted both to privacy and to comfort, as expressed in the revival of Roman classicism.

In 1785, therefore, Jefferson began work on the plans for Virginia's Capitol, the first temple-form building of monumental scale in the 18th century. Returning from Europe in 1789, he enlarged and classicized Monticello, completing the work in 1809. His University of Virginia buildings, begun in 1817, are among the world's masterpieces of university architecture. He is thus remembered, along with his many other achievements, as the father of the Classical Revival.

Jefferson's Roman style, however, did not go for long unchallenged. Writing of Benjamin Henry Latrobe, America's first professional architect, Robert Mills, who had been his pupil and who designed some of Richmond's loveliest houses and its beautiful Monumental Church, had this to say: " Latrobe's style was purely Greek, and for the first time in this country was it introduced by him.... The example and influence of Mr. Jefferson at first operated in favour of the introduction of the Roman style into the country, and it required all the talents and good taste of such a man as Mr. Latro[illegible] correct it by introducing a better. The natural [illegible] taste and the unprejudiced eye of our citizens required only a few examples of the Greek style to convince them of its superiority over the Roman for public structures, and its simplicity recom-

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ENCLOSURE POOR QUALITY

Chain stores were established by enterprising businessmen in Virginia well before the close of the 18th century, when Neil Jamieson of Norfolk had stores at Falmouth, Cabin Point and Blandford. By 1796 Crawford & Company of Dinwiddie had stores in Blandford, Dinwiddie County, Brunswick County and Warren County, North Carolina.

James Bruce made his start in the Petersburg store of Jacobean, and was later sent to manage its Amelia County branch, beginning a system of chain stores so productive that when he died in 1839 he was described as the third wealthiest man in America. His sons James Coles Bruce and Charles Bruce (half brothers) built Ferry Hill (1839) and Staunton Hill (1849), the former one of America's finest Greek Revival houses, the latter, a splendid example of the Gothic Revival. That they should, within ten years of each other, build in such different styles, indicates something of the exuberant development of American taste.

During the 17th century, the Gothic Survival (not really a style at all, but the last gasp of the Middle Ages, wafted to the New World) produced such outstanding examples of Jacobean design as St. Luke's Church in Smithfield and Bacon's Castle in Surry County. Here are Gothic forms with light touches added in the form of Renaissance details.

The Queen Anne style took command in Virginia around the beginning of the 18th century, developing first into Georgian and then into Palladian, the style of the first Monticello erected by Jefferson on his mountaintop. Appointed

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

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Date:

vital interests of all, and requires careful examination of the myriad questions posed by such action.

We feel sure the other subscribing nations will wish to persevere in preserving the organization, and we will immediately enter into consultations with them.

2. Next step. We should, in connection with 1. be in a position to include in our initial public statement acceptance of an invitation extended by Italy, or the Netherlands, to participate in a Nato Foreign Minister's meeting, to be convened within a period of about ten days.

I think it would be preferable for the US not to propose such a meeting, but immediately to take the steps necessary to have it put forward by another Nato nation. I should think it appropriate for Italy to be the sponsor, and the locale to be Rome. This sort of initiative would, I surmise, be attractive to the newly constituted Italian Government, and be considered by them at least useful for prestige reasons. Belgium, having no Government, can be counted out for this purpose, and Luxembourg also for evident reasons. Paris would be an impossible meeting place, as would be London, now the center of an electoral campaign. The Netherlands would be satisfactory, but I am inclined to think such a sop to Italian pride, especially since it is a Latin country, would be preferable.

If a Foreign Minister's meeting is decided upon, ~~quick~~ diplomatic consultations should precede it, so that, in concert, the ~~different~~

/Governments

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

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Date:

France withdrawing from its Nato alliance, and becoming entirely nationalistic and isolationist in its outlook, might construe formal American politeness, in initial response to French proposals, as acquiescence in them. The same impression of acquiescence would probably be created in other Nato countries. On the other hand, a violent, unilateral condemnation by us of such announcements would be likely to provoke in France an immediate coalescence of sensitive French opinion in support of the General.

We could, and I believe it practicable, hit between wind and water, by signifying our grave concern over the anachronistic nature of this attitude, and our determination to proceed with an integrated Nato. This seems the best way to stimulate the opposition, long existent in France, to the General's outmoded, Nineteenth Century concepts.

If the French declarations are made public on Wednesday, March 9, any rejoinder by us should be available to the press in time for publication on Friday, March 11, especially since in France serious Sunday newspapers are non-existent, and Saturday publications are less influential than those on the five previous days.

We would state that what the General has proposed amounts to a repudiation by the French Government of engagements solemnly contracted at the inception of an alliance formed to protect the security of France, as well as that of its partners, against outside aggression. This association has until now been successful in maintaining the independence of member states. The withdrawal from it of any signatory affects the

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

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Charge: STATE

Control: 161

Date: 6 MARCH 66

13:00 PM

ACTION: Secstate Washington Immediate

INFO: AmEmbassy ANKARA "
ATHENS "
BONN "
BRUSSELS "
COPENHAGEN "
THE HAGUE "
LISBON "
LUXEMBOURG "
OSLO "
PARIS "
REYKJAVIK "
ROME "
OTTAWA "

TO SECRETARY FROM BRUCE

PASS WHITE HOUSE AND DEFENSE

SUBJECT: FRANCE-NATO

If President de Gaulle should, as widely predicted, on May 9 seek to undermine the structure of Nato and make impossible continued American military presence in France, we will obviously be faced with a critical, though not fatal, situation.

I think it would be advisable, if he proceeds on this course, to deal with the problem in two stages.

1. I believe it would be mistaken to equivocate over how to meet a determined attack on long settled American, as well as Western European, policies in the Nato context.

If we were to do so, considerable elements in the French public, already restive, as shown in the last elections, over the consequences of

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March 6, 1966 - Sunday

At the office this morning, I talked to Phil Kaiser, George Newman, and Bill Brubeck about my telegram. They seemed to find it acceptable, and I sent it off in the following terms:

For lunch at home we had the Theodore Whites, Diana Cooper, and Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Lumet. There is a considerable advantage in having a small number of people at a round table for lunch. I have seldom so enjoyed general conversation as on this occasion, when we sat in the dining room until after 3:50. Teddy is a storehouse of ideas, and Lumet, aside from his remarkable success in the movies, is a brilliant conversationalist.

Tonight, E and I went to dine with Kenneth and Slim Keith. She has just acquired several beautiful Chinese paintings from Mallett. There were about 18 congenial people at this agreeable dinner.

March 7, 1966 - Monday

We had a lunch at home today for:

Mr. and Mrs. William Blair (NY Times)
Mrs. Pupps
Mr. Charles Harding (Art dealer)
Miss Eleanor Lambert) American fashion representatives
Miss Helen Lee)
Miss Colin (Vogue)
Mr. and Mrs. Michael Astor (Journalist)
Mrs. Kenneth Keith
Prince Ghyka
Mr. Tom Parr (Colefax & Fowler)
Mr. Carl Brison (Moving pictures)
Mr. Wells

This afternoon I saw Rear Admiral Joseph C. Wylie, Jr., who has come here to replace Admiral Schade at Admiral Thach's Naval Headquarters. He had an excellent record during the war, and has latterly been Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Operations to the Commander in Chief, U. S. Atlantic Fleet.

The new Soviet Ambassador to the United Kingdom, Mikhail Nikolayevich Smirnovskiy, came to see me. I much enjoyed my conversation with him. He is 44 years old, and served at the Soviet Embassy in Washington for about six years. In his earlier career at the Foreign Office he studied Japanese, but said he forgot most of his knowledge of that language while in Washington. It seemed to me he has a highly developed sense of humor.

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Lunch - Embassy residence - Saturday, March 5, 1966

Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce

Ambassador and Mrs. Goldberg

Mr. and Mrs. George Brown (First Secretary of State)

Lord Caradon (British representative at UN)

Lord and Lady Chalfont (Minister of State for Foreign Affairs)

Sir Paul and Lady Gore-Booth (Permanent Under Secretary of State)

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Greenwood (Minister of Overseas Development)

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Nicholas (Acting General Secretary of Transport and General Workers Union)

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Maudling (MP, former Cabinet Minister)

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sisco

Minister and Mrs. Philip Kaiser

Mr. and Mrs. Abram Chayes (Author, former State Dept. Legal Adviser

Regretted

Dowager Marschioness of Reading
Sir Alec and Lady Douglas-Home
Sir Hugh and Lady Greene
Mr. and Mrs. Denis Healey
Lord and Lady Franks
Lord and Lady Fulton
Lady Caradon
Lord and Lady Longford
Mr. and Mrs. Nigel Nicolson
Mrs. Barbara Castle
Mr. and Mrs. Roy Jenkins
Mr. and Mrs. Jo Grimond

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Schwartz and others. George Ball will in effect be Chairman of a senior inter-departmental executive committee.

I assume such drastic reorganization means that the President will not confer on Mac Bundy's successor such extensive powers as Mac wielded when Secretary of the National Security Council.

The report made by Bill Brubeck of the Prime Minister's conversation with Goldberg includes this statement by Wilson: "I am totally opposed to the Germans having access to hardware. I have been moving this way subconsciously, and it is now becoming quite clear to me. I might even get near to saying this during the election period. If ever there were an issue on which I might pound the table, I would do it on this one." Wilson continued by observing that things always come much clearer to him during an election. He had thought of ANF during the last campaign (while taking a bath, he said), and he might get a new idea on the nuclear problem during this one.

Tommy Nichols came to see me this morning. He always kindly offers me high salaried directorships--these I invariably refuse, but it is pleasant, all the same, to have them tendered. His immediate preoccupation is over a successor to Milton Eisenhower as President of Johns Hopkins University. I suggested several names to him, of whom the most suitable, if he could be persuaded to accept, would be Governor Scranton. Tommy also asked me whether I would present the cup for the international race at Laurel next November. I told him if I could go home at that time I would be delighted to do this. It is usually an uproarious occasion.

We had a lunch for the Goldbergs at the house, with the following guests:

Some of those who had accepted, like the Grimonds and Jenkins, cancelled out because of the election campaign. George Brown refused to drink anything alcoholic, and was mild as a lamb. He finally went off with his wife for a three-hour motor trip to his constituency. I talked to Paul Gore-Booth about the probable declaration against Nato next week by General de Gaulle. He thought well of the idea of having a special meeting of Nato Foreign Ministers to deal with this situation. Tonight I wrote a telegram on how I thought the General's statement, if made next week, should be handled.

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I went to the Pilgrims dinner tonight, where Arthur was the guest of honor. There I sat between Christopher Chancellor and Edgy Knollys. Both of them are leaving for the United States tomorrow.

We had asked the Goldbergs to stay with us at the house, but they and the Sisco were invited here as guests of the British Government, who put them up at Claridges and placed cars and escorts at their disposition.

David Harlech, as Chairman, made a graceful introduction of Goldberg and Lord Caradon. Caradon, better known as Hugh Foot, is the British representative at the UN. He is an attractive fellow, and delivered a witty speech on the subject of Goldberg. Arthur talked for half an hour or longer, mostly about our policies toward Vietnam and Communist China. It was a comprehensive lecture, and went down well.

When Arthur worked for me here during the War as head of the Labor Division of OSS, in which operation he was markedly effective, he formed many friendships in Great Britain, as well as on the Continent, that have continued until now. I have great confidence in him. He is frequently spoken of as an eventual replacement for Dean Rusk, if the latter should decide to retire.

I returned from Paris tonight.

George Ball was slated to come here to address a Chatham House dinner meeting on March 23. He telegraphed me, asking whether I thought he should maintain this engagement. In view of the electoral situation, I advised him to postpone it until a later date.

March 5, 1966 - Saturday

At the office this morning, I was interested in reading a circular from Secretary Rusk, stating he and the Department had been assigned by the President additional responsibility for the over-all direction, coordination and supervision of U. S. Government activities overseas. This assignment extends to the limits permitted by law, and covers all operations of the U. S. Government abroad except U. S. military forces under area military command, or any other military activities the President may elect to conduct through military channels. This new responsibility will be discharged, in Washington, primarily through the Under Secretary and the Regional Assistant Secretaries of State.

This is an interesting step and supposedly is the outgrowth of a report made to the President by Maxwell Taylor, who has been assisted in his work by Harry

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Mr. C. M. MacLehose

Mr. D. A. Greenhill	Sir Humphrey Waldock
The Lord Harlech	Lady Gore-Booth
Lady Foot	Mr. J. J. Sisco
The Lord Caradon	Mrs. Thomson
Mrs. Sisco	His Excellency The Honorable Mr. Arthur J. Goldberg
THE RT. HON. MICHAEL STEWART	MRS. STEWART
Mrs. Goldberg	His Excellency the United States Ambassador
Mr. George Thomson	The Lady Tweedsmuir
The Lady Harlech	Sir Dingle Foot
The Rt. Hon. Kenneth Younger	Mrs. Younger
Lady Waldock	Sir Paul Gore-Booth

Sir Roger Jackling Mrs. Greenhill

ENTRANCE

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In general conversation, they were all cordial and communicative. George Woodcock is a man of real force, independent of party dogma, although, of course, sympathetic to the Labour Government. The others, who, with one exception, I have known a long time, occupy powerful positions, since they exercise control over these key unions.

They queried Goldberg at length on the subject of Vietnam; I thought his exposition of American policy there convincing and brilliant.

I went to a lunch at 1 Carlton Gardens, given by Michael Stewart and his wife for the Goldbergs. They had these guests:

Mrs. Stewart is an exceptionally sympathetic person. Lady Tweedsmuir, who served during two sessions at the United Nations, is a keen observer and participant in politics here.

Arthur and I went on from this luncheon to see Ted Heath at the House of Commons. Before doing so, we took a walk along the Thames Embankment. Goldberg told me of having the Pope try to bring about a conference on Vietnam. Arthur is said to be high in the Supreme Pontiff's favor because, as perhaps the most prominent lay Jew in the United States, he came vigorously to the defense of Pope Pius XII when his supposed reticence on Nazi persecution of Jews during the War was violently attacked.

Arthur has in mind the possibility of the Pope calling for a meeting of Chiefs of State. It seems to him, as it does to me, that only at this level is there at present any hope of arriving at agreement.

I thought Ted Heath was depressed. He said the present overwhelming lead of Labour in the Polls would, in his opinion, diminish as the campaign progresses. His organization is in excellent shape throughout the country. What he lacks, he said, were issues to engage the attention of the people during this period of affluence and content. Although there will be a debate next week on the Defense White Paper, he does not expect that affair to have much importance in the pre-electoral period. He believes the Rhodesian question and the state of the economy are the areas most threatening for the future, but neither of them is likely to come to a head in the course of this month.

His own tactic will be to hold a press conference in London each morning, and to tour the country during the rest of the day. He appeared to be in excellent health. He is a gallant man.

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Breakfast - Embassy residence - Friday, March 4, 1966

(In Honor of Ambassador Goldberg)

Ambassador Bruce

Ambassador Goldberg

George Woodcock, General Secretary, Trades Union Congress

Jack Jones, Acting Asst. Secretary, Transport General Workers Union

Sir William Carron, President, Amalgamated Engineering Union

Jack Cooper, General Secretary, National Union of General Municipal Workers

Ron Smith, General Secretary, National Union of Post Office Workers

Sir Harry Douglas, General Secretary, Iron and Steel Trades Confederation

Minister Philip Kaiser

Labor Attache Thomas R. Byrne

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We went from there to a reception given by George Thomson and his wife at CRO, which is housed in the old India offices. These rooms are splendid, especially because of [redacted] containing part of the fine Indian Library, as well as [redacted] paintings connected with British rule in India.

We receive almost daily copies of messages passing between the Prime Minister and the President. Their tone is cordial to the point of being on both sides [redacted] effusive. The President is clearly [redacted] grateful for the support given him by the PM on Vietnam.

Thanks to George Brown, there was considerable confusion in the areas leading to the PM's office in the House of Commons. Arthur Goldberg and the rest of us waiting to see Harold Wilson were swept away by Jim Callaghan into his office, where we were offered whisky. Meanwhile, in an adjoining room, there was a rushing to and fro, like that in a subway station, of people going in and out of George Brown's [redacted] office. I saw Kenneth Keith there, who said he had been in attendance since 9 o'clock in the morning at Brown's request, to submit tax ideas to him. He obtained the great man's ear from time to time, but only for a few minutes at a stretch. After we left the Prime Minister's, George bellowed at Arthur Goldberg to come and see him, as he did not like to be neglected. He produced a bottle, and plied poor Arthur with it, who, after whisky with Jim Callaghan, whisky with the Prime Minister (who drinks cognac), and now one with importunate Brown, before going off to a cocktail party at CRO, to be followed by a dinner given in his honor by the Lord Chancellor, observed that this gay round surpassed even the afternoon exactions at the United Nations.

After a bellow of "no heel taps", George released Arthur for his next appointment. No one can be with Brown without liking him. His enormous vitality, his quickness of mind, his affectionate nature, his articulateness, make him engaging, but the quick effect even two drinks have on him make his company often embarrassing.

March 4, 1966 - Friday

I started off the morning by giving a breakfast at 8:30 for Arthur Goldberg at the house, with these guests:

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Having lunched on the plane, I had a good afternoon at the office, before leaving to join Arthur Goldberg, Joe Sisco, and Bill Brubeck in the Prime Minister's rooms at the House of Commons. The Prime Minister, attended by Oliver Wright, was in excellent form. He talked at length about his experiences in Moscow, believing he had established a good relationship with Kosygin, Brezhnev, and other members of the Presidium. He thought it evident there was no one man in control. For the future, he speculated whether Podgorny and Shelepin would not eventually replace Messrs. Kosygin and Brezhnev.

The Russians listened calmly to his expositions about Vietnam, but showed no indications of being cooperative in trying to bring about a conference. He thinks this may be because of their concern over their forthcoming party conference, the first in four years, which may constitute a real test of the strength of the present government. He found the Soviet leaders more concerned over Germany than over Vietnam, and adamant against Germany having any participation in the use of nuclear hardware. Later, the PM expressed himself in almost violent terms about the Germans, clearly demonstrating he felt nearly as vehemently on the subject as the Russians. He said during the last campaign in the Federal Republic, the CDU Party bitterly attacked him and the Labour Party here. It might well be he would use the same atactics against them in his campaign. During the election period he does not expect to be especially active until the last week or ten days. He will create the impression of attending strictly to his duties as Prime Minister.

In spite of the overwhelming trend of the polls in his favor, he is warning his followers against over confidence. It is clear he strongly dislikes Heath, and is contemptuous of the Conservatives, past and present.

He asked Goldberg to tell the President of his apprehension lest there be during the campaign an attack on sterling. He also wants the President to know his views regarding Germany, especially his now almost settled determination against their having access to nuclear hardware.

The PM looked well, was completely relaxed, and expressed himself with the utmost clarity. He said he had been fearful of the last debate in the Commons on Vietnam, but had driven his opponents to the wall and did not expect any further trouble this month.

There is perhaps a touch of paranoia in Wilson, but he is undoubtedly one of the most astute politicians in the world. Also, he spoke of the possibility of a meeting of Foreign Ministers on non-proliferation.

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behavior in this respect will be with many--perhaps a majority--of his own countrymen.

I lunched with Jean Monnet at his apartment on Avenue Foch. It was an excellent meal, commencing with oysters. I happened to tell him we had been invited by the de Courcels for a wine lunch with André Simon. During the first World War Monnet was associated in his activities on behalf of the French Government with André Simon, and knew him well. I told him the old gentleman had just celebrated his 89th birthday, but was still devoted to the pleasures of the table. Jean said this news did not surprise him, for he had once seen Simon consume 144 oysters before commencing on the main courses.

Jean is about to go to Switzerland to stay ten days or two weeks. He is still devoted to the idea of stabilizing conditions in Europe by having Great Britain join the Common Market.

I met E at Dior. They have just enlarged their men's boutique, where they show a startling variety of the newest materials for dressing gowns, neckties, shirts, sweaters, and the rest. They have also installed a credit card system, useful especially for Americans, since one obtains a 15% discount if payment is made in dollars. From there we went to the new Porthault establishment a few doors further up Avenue Montaigne. The display there is, I think, without question the most attractive I have ever seen, with their printed linens, cottons, silks, and other articles for which they have long been famous. Neither Madeleine or Danielle Porthault were there, but their attractive son and their charming saleswomen showed us countless desirable articles.

Later I bought some pleasing French architectural books at the Librairie des Arcades, the erudite proprietor of which is an old friend.

It is a joy simply to be in the streets of Paris in good weather. We walked miles

In the morning we went to the Bibliotheque Nationale to see the Talleyrand exhibition. It was a marvelous show, with innumerable fascinating mementoes of that extraordinary person.

March 3, 1966 - Thursday

I left Orly at 11:55 this morning, and arrived here at exactly the same time Londonwise.

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I took the noon Air France plane to Paris. French time is one hour later than here, so I had a delicious cold lunch during the 45-minute trip. After stopping at the Crillon, I window shopped most of the afternoon, with one exception when I went into Shangri La on Rue Bonaparte, a store run by Johnny Schlumberger's sister and a friend, specializing in 19th and 20th Century blue and white Chinese and Siamese porcelains. I bought several Cantonese plates at a cheap price, but everything else seemed to me over expensive. This is probably a foolish judgment to make, since porcelain of every sort has steadily advanced for the past few years. This Cantonese type was much favored in Baltimore in the 19th Century, to which port large amounts were brought in ballast. These recent purchases will supplement what I inherited from my mother.

Yesterday in London I had stopped by 20 Chapel Street to see Patsy Jellicoe. She has been ill, and her health was not improved by articles in the paper commenting on her impending divorce from George. Being a Roman Catholic, she has always opposed his request for divorce, but is now consenting, since his intended bride is to have a baby in June. Poor Patsy is in the hands of lawyers, engaged in not altogether amicable arrangements with Jellicoe over safeguarding the interests of their joint children in his estate.

She deals, without having any place of business, in antiques. I bought a Neopolitan monkey picture from her, and a curious early Khmer stele having a small gilt buddha on either side.

The sun was out this afternoon in Paris, and the city more beautiful than ever.

March 2, 1966 - Wednesday

Chip called and asked me to come over to the Embassy, where he told me of recent developments in President de Gaulle's attitude toward NATO and American military activities in France. It was a gloomy, but not unexpected, report. I hope if he does take any such action as meditated we will greet it calmly. I feel it would be impossible to shake him by arguments, so we should treat him politely, but continue our support of NATO and of our troops in Germany as if his plans were not considered by us seriously disruptive of our interests. I think it is the height of folly for him to behave as he does, for he will find himself in opposition to all the other members of NATO; he is also likely too late to realize how unpopular his

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for February, to be announced tomorrow, were on the whole favorable.

The subject of raising bank rate here, and in the United States, is under consideration in both countries. Parsons seemed to think such raises were inevitable, but that (as I already knew) the British Government would be embarrassed if our own rate were raised during the election.

He was careful not to make any comment on domestic political matters, but it is evident he is gravely concerned over the long term outlook for sterling. Ashley Clarke was in Milan a few days ago. He thinks the newly designated Italian government will shortly be accepted by Parliament. Also, economic conditions in Italy are improving.

March 11, 1966 - Friday

Comments from various capitals on the de Gaulle-Nato business continue in flood tide. There is irresolution over the declaration proposed to be made by heads of government, in Denmark, Norway, Greece, Turkey, and possibly Italy. We told Harlan Cleveland this morning of the latest British suggestion to confirm at this afternoon's Perm Reps' meeting, the British draft, even though it not be approved by all fourteen nations. I think this would be an unfortunate procedure, and we are telegraphing George Ball about it. A summary of the real substance of the French attitude, in the opinion of the Department, is as follows:

This is the Prime Minister's 50th birthday. The President and Secretary of State have telegraphed congratulations, and I added my own mite.

Nicky arrived this morning at breakfast time, enthusiastic over his plane trip, during which he said he had a satisfactory sleep. E and he came down to lunch with me at the office.

After lunch, at the suggestion of Cleanth Brooks, I saw Mrs. Constance Chett Sage, an attractive American lady, who has been living for some years in England. She is Chairman of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England. She has a house in the country, and an apartment in town. She moved here with her three daughters, the eldest of whom is 15, from New York, and takes a great interest in community activities.

She wanted me to be a patron of the annual ball given at the Dorchester, sponsored by the Council. As a general practice, we do not patronize any functions unless they are of an Anglo-American character. I fear this excuse was not appropriate

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to London as his replacement. I hope I will be successful in carrying my point.

Derek Mitchel sent me this afternoon from the Prime Minister's office a copy of a Top Secret communication the PM has just sent the President. It had to do with the recent weakness of sterling in foreign exchange markets. This has been going on for some days, and could attain serious proportions. If, however, the figures published tomorrow on trade in February are reassuring, this would be helpful. The Prime Minister, who is already in possession of them, indicated they would be "good". Wilson is worried lest our prime bank rate may be raised in the near future. He evidently hopes this will not take place until his election is over.

E and I dined tonight at the German Embassy, where the guests were:

Chilean Ambassador and Madame Santa-Cruz
Lord and Lady Inchyra
Mr. Arthur (Head of Permanent Secretary's Office, For. Off.)
Lord and Lady Beeching
Sir Michael and Lady Adeane
Sir Solly and Lady Joan Zuckerman
Mr. Raimund and Lady Elizabeth von Hofmannsthal
Professor and Mrs. Williams
Sir Maurice and Lady Parsons (Director of Bank of England)
Sir Ashley and Lady Clarke
Lady Phipps (widow of Sir Eric Phipps)
M. and Mme. Lucet (French Embassy)
Mr. and Mrs. Blum (German Embassy)

I sat between Bunchie Inchyra and Frau Blankenhorn. I talked to Herbert Blankenhorn about de Gaulle. He said there was no question of German fidelity to Nato, but the probable request of the General to maintain troops on a national basis and continue to occupy an area in the Federal Republic would be a difficult one. Also, I told him why I had not previously communicated with him about nuclear sharing, due to my absence of instructions. He said he was glad this matter had not yet been officially raised, and thought it should be reconsidered after the British elections. Some months ago Blankenhorn told me he expected to retire this year from the Foreign Service. His wife says they have now decided to stay on for several years.

I had a talk with Sir Maurice Parsons of the Bank of England. He thought there was little speculation in the City against sterling, most of it now coming from European sources, in anticipation of a Labour victory and absence of belief in any marked improvement of the British economy. He said the trade statistics

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Charles Forte presided as President. The toast to the guests was proposed by Lord Robens, a polished speaker. It was answered by Thomas F. Clarke in as amusing a speech as could be wished. Afterwards the toast of The National Sporting Club was proposed by Harry Carpenter, and replied to by Lord Mancroft, one of the best after-dinner orators in Great Britain. The health of the Guest of Honor, Bombadier Wells, was proposed by Reg Gutteridge. By then the hour was late, so I think we were all somewhat relieved when the Bombadier, looking extremely fit for a man of 79, received his honors, including the presentation of a gift, with a few judicious words of gratitude. Earlier in the evening we had [redacted] a movie of a [redacted] bout between Wells and an opponent, in which the latter was knocked out in the 4th round.

March 10, 1966 - Thursday

The new Argentine Ambassador, Dr. Don Alejandro Lastra, came to see me this morning. He is 64, a lawyer by profession until he became Argentine Ambassador to Chile from 1957 to 1958. From 1964 until his assignment here, he was Ambassador to the USSR. He and his family have been anti-Peron for a long time. He thinks his Government will slowly be able to improve the economy of the country, but they are still suffering from the disasters of the Peron philosophy.

We had a lunch at home today for:

Truman Capote (Writer)
Alistair Forbes
Tom Wolfe (Author)
George Weidenfeld (Publisher)
Lady Diana Cooper
Mrs. Phipps

Poor Tom Wolfe had to leave in the midst of it, and rest in another room, since he was not fully recovered from a bout of influenza. The rest continued merrily on. Wolfe, like Truman Capote, is having a great literary success in London.

I talked to Joe Palmer by telephone this afternoon, regarding the transfer of George Newman from here to Seoul as DCM. I said I was in favor of this promotion for him, but could not understand why the need for him in his new post was so pressing as to necessitate his leaving here almost at once. It had been my understanding he would not go until Ron Spiers was definitely assigned

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CODEL Flynt (2 weeks)

Cost to Embassy since no FT funds	$930.00
Book inscriptions	100.00
Driver overtime	70.00
Miscellaneous	50.00
	$1,200.00
Officer at $4.50 per hour (40 hours)	$180.00
A/VIS time at $4.50 per hour (5 hours)	22.50
Secretary's time at $2.50 per hour (40 hours)	100.00
250 miles on Embassy car at 5¢ per mile	12.50
25 hours of driver time at $1.00 per hour	25.00
2 hours A/IU time at $2.50 per hour	5.00
	$345.00
40 hours unpaid officer overtime ($4.50 per hour)	$180.00
TOTAL	$1,545.00
TOTAL plus unpaid overtime	$1,725.00

CODEL O'Hara (1 week)

FT funds	$350.00
Met at airport	
1. Car (40 miles at 5¢ per mile)	2.00
2. Driver (2 hours at $1.00 per hour)	2.00
3. Officer (2 hours at $3.50 per hour)	7.00
Hotel and travel reservations	
1. A/IU (1 hour at $2.50 per hour)	2.50
Assistance while in London	
1. Officer programming time (25 hours by FSO-2 at $9.00 per hour)	225.00
2. Car (40 miles at 5¢ per mile)	2.00
3. Driver (20 hours at $1.00 per hour)	20.00
4. A/VIS (10 hours at $3.50 per hour)	35.00
Taken to airport	
1. Car (40 miles at 5¢ per mile)	2.00
2. Driver (2 hours at $1.00 per hour)	2.00
3. Officer (2 hours at $3.50 per hour)	7.00
TOTAL	$556.50

CODEL King (2 weeks)

Met at airport	
1. Car (40 miles at 5¢ per mile)	$2.00
2. Driver (3 hours at $1.00 per hour)	3.00
3. Officer (3 hours at $3.00 per hour)	27.00
Hotel and travel reservations	
1. A/IU (1 hour at $2.50 per hour)	2.50
Taken to airport*	
1. Car (40 miles at 5¢ per mile)	2.00
2. Driver (6 hours at $1.00 per hour)	6.00
3. Officer (6 hours at $3.50 per hour)	21.00
TOTAL	$63.50

*plane delayed 4 hours

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Al Wells has returned; I had a talk with Findley Burns about him this morning. He appears to have decided to resign this year or next from the Foreign Service. Melissa will be assigned here, and Al at the moment entertains what seems to me the somewhat odd notion of studying architecture.

Henry Kemp came to see me for a security check on Lewis Jones and Willis Armstrong. This is at the direction of the White House, so it may mean they are being considered for Chiefs of Mission.

E came to lunch with me here, and we got up to date on invitations and other arrangements.

Ben Wood brought in his replacement, Emmet Ford, although Ben is not expected to leave until autumn.

Elie Abel of NBC came to see me, and gave me a copy of his book, The Missile Crisis. He is always helpful to us in the Embassy, and is a really skilled observer.

Tonight I went to dine as the guest of the National Sporting Club, at the Cafe Royal, in the Napoleon Room. I did this primarily because of Charles Forte, who had asked me. This was the 75th anniversary dinner, attended by famous sportsmen, past and present. The Club originated in the Corinthian days of the 18th Century.

I have been trying for a long time to obtain an estimate of the cost to us out of Embassy funds of meeting and looking after visiting Congressmen. The following submission represents the expense to us in each case of one Congressman typical of the high, medium, and low ranges of services.

There must have been about 200 guests at tonight's dinner. Before it, I had a talk with the Italian Ambassador about de Gaulle-Nato matters. He was discreet in what he had to say, but I derived the impression he felt by no means convinced of the firmness his Government would display in the face of the General's demands.

As regards food, this was the most elaborate banquet I have ~~[illegible]~~ attended in London. The menu was: Avocado Pear Olympic; Filet de Sole Nicols; Longe de Veau Bonne Femme, Epinards en Branche, Pommes croquettes; Sorbet au Citron; Chaudfroid de Caneton Montmorency; Pannequets a la Royale, Petit Fours; Dessert; Cafe.

There was an entire table to seat former boxing celebrities. Amongst them was Georges Carpentier, now 78, but [redacted], looking as debonair as 20 years ago. I sat between Lord Milford Haven and the Duke of Fife.

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for example, if we rather than the British take the lead in discussing with the allies coordinated study and planning on the practical problems involved in reorganization and relocation of NATO institutions.

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BRUCE

AMB:PBruce/eo - March 3, 1966

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What bothers me is that we may give the impression of taking too passive a part, leaving it to the British to develop a response. With some of our allies, this is likely to strengthen their assumptions about US preoccupation with the Far East at the expense of Europe, a problem we already face in considerable degree. The usual British inclination to play the role of honest broker and Britain's present electoral considerations may limit somewhat their objectivity and usefulness in this matter./ ~~XXXXXXX~~ Personally, ~~[illegible]~~ I am sorry we have permitted the British to go so far as to create the impression that they are representing us as intermediaries in a situation where our interests are paramount and our leadership is expected. This could pose particular difficulties in dealing with the Germans, since strong anti-German sentiments may be expressed here in the course of the campaign.

What I ~~XXX~~ suggest~~XXX~~ is that while the British are trying to produce an agreed statement, we should ourselves give ample evidence to our allies through private diplomatic efforts that we are actively engaged and deeply concerned, particularly ~~XXXXXXX~~ further Presidential correspondence with key allies, which in this situation would be ~~XXXXX~~ invaluable. It might be helpful,

for example,

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ACTION: SecState WASHINGTON _____ IMMEDIATE

INFO: Ame bassy ANKARA _____ PRIORITY
ATHENS _____ "
BONN _____ "
BRUSSELS _____
COPENHAGEN _____
THE HAGUE _____
LISBON _____
LUXEMBOURG _____
OSLO _____
PARIS _____
REYKJAVIK _____
ROME _____
OTTAWA _____

LINDIS

TO SECRETARY FROM BRUCE

PASS WHITE HOUSE AND DEFENSE

SUBJECT: FRANCE-NATO

I gather Washington has approved the text the British have given us here for an allied statement, although we have had no direct word from Department ~~[illegible]~~ on the subject. It seems ~~an excellent~~ a satisfactory response whether used as the end product of a Ministerial meeting or as a joint or coordinated statement by heads of government.

What bothers

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that of the United States, practical measures which concern them. In addition, she is disposed to have understandings with them as to military facilities to be mutually accorded in the case of a conflict in which she would be engaged at their sides and to conditions of cooperation of her forces and theirs in the event of common action, especially in Germany.

On all these points, Dear Mr. President, my Government will therefore be in touch with yours. But in order to respond to the spirit of friendly candor which must inspire the relations between our two countries and, permit me to add between you and me, I have been desirous firstly to indicate personally to you for what reasons, for what purpose and within what limits France from its viewpoint believes the form of our Alliance should be modified without altering its basis.

I beg you to accept, Dear Mr. President, the assurances of my highest consideration and the expression of my most cordial sentiments.

C. de Gaulle

END TEXT

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BEGIN TEXT:

Dear Mr. President:

In three years our Atlantic Alliance will complete its first term. I am anxious to tell you that France appreciates the extent to which the solidarity of defense thus established between 15 free peoples by the West contributes to assuring their security, and especially what essential role the United States of America plays in this respect. Accordingly, France intends from now on to remain party to the Treaty signed at Washington on April 4, 1949. This means that except in the event of developments which might occur in the course of the next three years to change the fundamental factors of East-West relations, she will be in 1969 and thereafter determined even as today to fight at the side of her Allies in case one of them will be the object of unprovoked aggression.

However, France considers the changes which have taken place or in process of occuring since 1949 in Europe, Asia, and elsewhere, as well as evolution of her own situation and her own forces no longer justify, insofar as that concerns her, the arrangements of a military nature adopted after the conclusion of the Alliance, whether in common under the form of multilateral conventions or whether by special agreement between the French Government and the American Government.

It is for this reason that France proposes to recover the entire exercise of her sovereignty over her territory, presently impaired by the permanent presence of Allied military elements or by constant utilization which is made of her air space, to terminate her participation in "integrated" commands and no longer to place her forces at the disposal of NATO. It goes without saying that for the application of these decisions she is ready to arrange with (regular) the governments, and in particular with

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Copy of letter from President to President de Gaulle:

Dear Mr. President:

I have read with care your letter of March 7, 1966.

I am immediately bringing your views to the attention of our other allies. Since the course you propose to take so seriously affects the security and well being of not only the French and American people but all the people of the Nato alliance, I am asking for their comment.

I would be less than frank if I did not inform you that your action raises grave questions regarding the whole relationship between the responsibilities and benefits of the alliance.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

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probably because speculation as to what it might contain had already been aroused. The de Gaulle letter in long hand, and the President's reply, were as follows:

For the moment, the British are proposing to Nato members other than France the issuance of a coordinated statement at an appropriately early date.

Since the General intends to send letters to certain other countries in the course of this week, and a sort of round-robin to the rest of Nato nations next week, he has made it somewhat difficult for this desired coordination to be achieved.

I am a bit disturbed over the way in which the State Department seems to have permitted the British to take a lead in this matter, which by some of our partners will certainly be misconstrued. Bill Brubeck and I talked this over, and I sent off tonight this telegram:

E and I dined this evening with Woodrow Wyatt at the house I so envy him in Park Village West. His attractive wife ran off with some one else a few months ago, but this occurrence does not seem importantly to have impaired his good spirits. The others there were Mr. and Mrs. Paul Johnson (New Statesman), Roy Jenkins, MP, Diana Cooper, Harold Lever, MP, Mrs. Nigel Lawson (wife of Lawson of The Spectator), and another Labour MP and his wife, whom I did not know, as well as a pretty Hungarian widow, Mrs. Baratski.

The four MP's went off immediately after dinner to the House of Commons to vote, but returned within half an hour. We had much talk about politics. Harold Lever and others rather scoffed at the idea of Labour getting a majority of more than 50 at election time. Present gambling odds are 6 to 1 on Labour, but are expected to fall from that figure. All are agreed that the Party's greatest asset is not its doctrine, but the personal popularity developed by Harold Wilson in the country. They believed only two issues could go wrong for him (1) Rhodesia, and (2) a definite turn for the worse in the economic situation, or a drastic weakening of the pound.

March 9, 1966 - Wednesday

We had a country team meeting this morning. I made some personal observations on the political picture relating to the election, then commented about the developments in the France-US-Nato situation. I also sketched out the meaning of the Presidential directive on the role of the Secretary of State. George Newman brought us up to date on activities connected with the possibility of relocation of US military facilities if they are to be removed from France.

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His eyes are bright and twinkling. We had no discussion on substantive matters. According to him, great emphasis is laid on the teaching of foreign languages in Russian schools, as well as universities. The majority of pupils are expected to learn English, secondly French, and to my surprise, the study of Spanish is encouraged.

We dined tonight with Diana Phipps. The dinner was originally intended to be in honor of Mona and Eddy Bismarck, but they found themselves unable to come over from Paris. It was a Chinese feast, served from a near-by restaurant. The guests were Diana Cooper, Woodrow Wyatt, Hugh and Antonia Fraser, Amabel Lindsay, Robin Douglas-Home, and a young man from Private Eye.

The range of Diana Cooper's interests and information is extraordinary. She is still about the best company in England.

March 8, 1966 - Tuesday

The Ambassador of Cameroon, Mr. L. Z. Ekweta, called on me this morning. He is 37 years of age, educated in Nigeria, and speaks fluent English. He was here once before for two years as First Secretary at his country's London Embassy. I thought him sensible and forthcoming; he talked mostly about the deficiencies of education in the African States, and the lack of civil servants and teachers.

I went to see Geoffrey Agnew for a few minutes before lunch, in connection with my turning back a picture to him for credit. I did not, however, find anything to replace it. On my way from there to Bucks I was attracted in the Burlington Arcade by a Victorian 1869 tea service for two persons, which I bought in a speedy transaction.

E lunched with me in the Ladies' Annex of Bucks. At a table near-by were Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon with some friends. They ha just arrived back from Hong Kong, and with their customary durability lo y and entirely unfatigued.

Admiral Griffin came to see me this afternoon, and gave me a brass lion of St. Mark. He and his wife continue happy over their assignment to Naples, the headquarters of his wide-flung Naval command.

I went down to the Foreign Office to talk to Paul Gore-Booth and Sammy Hood about the slew of messages concerning President de Gaulle's communication of yesterday evening to President Johnson. This came earlier than expected,

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Governments involved would decide at least upon an agenda, and, better still, be in general agreement on the fundamental conclusions at which they should arrive.

The above requires expeditious, but not frenetic, action. It is, in the first instance, something of an exercise in psychology and public relations; secondly, it is an affair to be negotiated by fourteen nations, whose cohesive plans cannot, and should not, be thwarted by an errant partner.

Whatever course is decided upon, it must be borne in mind that the German reaction cannot be foretold with certainty, until they have decided, as I believe they will, that their fear of offending France is overweighed by broader considerations of alliance solidarity. This should be ascertained soonest possible.

The President should, I believe, hold in abeyance any personal move until and unless his intervention would probably be decisive.

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BRUCE

AMB:DBruce//eo - March 6, 1956

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Dinner - Embassy residence - March 22, 1966

Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce

TRH Prince Michel and Princess Marina of Greece

Loelia Duchess of Westminster

Mr. Charles Harding

Mr. Raimund and Lady Elizabeth von Hofmannsthal

Lady Antonia Fraser

Lady Hesketh

Mrs. Jocelyn Stevens

Sir Kenneth and Lady Clark

Mr. and Mrs. John Carter

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Bonham-Carter

Mr. and Mrs. Rory McEwen

Baron and Baroness de Watteville-Berckheim

Lord and Lady Gilvy

Mr. and Mrs. Meyer

Mr. David and Lady Pamela Hicks

Sir James and Lady Bowker

Mr. and Mrs. Hamish Hamilton

Mr. Dorimer

Mr. Sidney Perelman

Miss Sophie Van Den Bosch

Mr. Wells

Mr. David S. Bruce

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Tonight we had a dinner for Michael and Marina of Greece, with the following guests:

I sat between Marina and Loelia Westminster. The party represented an unusual mixture of people. I had a chance to talk to K. Clarke about the paintings of Romaine Brooks, but although he spoke highly of her talent, he did not think they would be in demand by a British museum. Rorimer had refrained from bidding on the Medieval 4-1/2-inch British ivory that we discussed a few days ago. It was bought by the V & A, at the extraordinary price of 40-odd thousand pounds.

Pretty Miss Van Den Bosch is the daughter of the new Belgian Ambassador. I last saw her when she was a little girl in Paris.

Lady Pamela Hicks, the daughter of Lord Mountbatten, speaking of George Brown's drinking habits, said her father disapproved of the use of alcohol, and no one in the family drank it. Mountbatten is an interesting man, a great organizer and war hero, but excessively vain. This daughter is the contrary, shy, but charming.

March 23, 1966 - Wednesday

Staff meeting this morning, in the course of which Brubeck recited Quintin Hogg's latest quip. It seems last night, while addressing a meeting, he was heckled by a group of boys and girls, all with long hair and almost indistinguishable as to sex. He rebuked one of them, adding "Sit down, Sir, or Madam, as the case may be." Hogg is the most meteoric speaker in this campaign. Although he is high strung, and said to lack emotional stability, he is intellectually brilliant and amusing.

I lunched at the Devonshire Club. Bill Armstrong accompanied me to this meeting of the Historical and Literary Circle of the Club. The Netherlands Ambassador, Herman Van Roijen, was the guest speaker. He selected the Common Market and Nato as subjects, and discoursed upon them sensibly and eloquently. Mr. Newport, the Chairman, asked me to respond, but I told him the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, the Swedish Ambassador, should do so. It is always a happy occasion when Mr. Hagglof speaks. He made a witty, impromptu reply for The Guests. I paid prospectively for my lunch by promising Mr. Newport that as an honorary member of the Club I would talk to the same Circle this autumn.

Sir Norman Kipping and Mr. John Whitehorn of the British Confederation of Industry came to see me this afternoon.

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March 21, 1966 - Mond

I took a morning train to Oxford, to attend a meeting at Clarendon Building of the Board of Electors to the Harold Vyvyan Harmsworth Professorship of American History. We gathered in the Vice Chancellor's room, where the Warden of Rhodes House, Mr. Pelling, Mr. Prestwich, and Esmond Rothermere were present.

Consideration was given to various names of American Professors who had been suggested for choice in the years 1967 to 1969.

Afterwards, we all went to Exeter College to lunch as guests of the Vice Chancellor and his wife. It was a delightful occasion in every respect.

I came back by rail to London in the afternoon with Esmond. Since he is owner of The Daily Mail, I thought he might give me his own opinion on the validity of his newspaper's [redacted] polls, that show a tremendous majority for the Labour Party. He thought Labour would win, but believed there would be a considerable change in odds before election day.

He said that after buying the beautiful Warren Hastings house in the country, he had found it riddled with dry rot; its repair had cost him a staggering sum of money. Apparently there are two forms of rot, one damp, the other dry. The latter sets in when houses are uninhabited. I thought his account unclear as to why one did not have damp rather than dry rot in uninhabited buildings.

At the office I saw Bob Bowie, who is on his way to Germany. He told me he thought it had been a mistake for the US to allow the British to take the lead so far in offering suggestions on how to meet de Gaulle's attack on Nato. This has already made the Germans suspicious, for they [redacted] expected guidance from the United States. He also thought the Perm Reps in Paris would prove quite incapable of solving the numerous problems presented by the Nato affair. He said Dean Acheson is occupying an office in State, and is preparing recommendations to the President.

At 6:45 I presented myself to R. W. D. Pawle, Deputy Controller of London House. This is a Dominion Students' Hall Trust on Mecklenburgh Square. There are about 500 postgraduate students, men and women, from various countries, including a number from the United States. Periodically they hold meetings at which a guest is invited to speak. We dined in the large hall, then went to an adjoining room, where a [illegible] numbered scholars awaited us. I held forth for about 45 minutes on Foreign Affairs, then responded to [illegible] one hour and hour to questions. This group

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March 29, 1966 - Sunday

Read telegrams this morning. Afterwards, E, Davie and I motored down to Eton to lunch with Nancy and Harold Caccia in their beautiful, sumptuous Provost's house. In the eighteenth Century, it was the custom of well to do scholars to make a farewell present of twenty-five guineas or so to the Headmaster. This custom was discontinued; as a substitute they were asked to give their portraits. In that spacious period, their parents could engage famous painters. The result is long rows of pictures in Harold's drawing-room by Hoppner, Romney, Lawrence, Gainsborough, Reynolds, with a smattering of pictures by Raeburn, Ramsey, Dance, et al. An earlier Provost recognizing their merit took them unto himself.

In the dining room, amongst other portraits are those of Queen Elizabeth and Lord Essex.

The college was founded by King Henry VI in the fifteenth Century. Its governing structure has altered little. There are about 1200 students, ranging from eight to sixteen. Their garb is a tail coat, striped trousers, white bow tie, and, on formal occasions outdoors, a silk top hat.

The chapel is marvellous, the memorial tablets to Etonians killed in war distressing.

Davie was taken around by Charles Cecil, Mollie and Robert Cranborne's precocious brilliant and attractive son.

At lunch also were Peter Fleming (the author), his amusing actress wife, an American teacher and an Eton student.

It was a day to be remembered.

Today we had fresh asparagus, an event, for it always signals for me the beginning of still another desirable spring.

The college library, containing mostly incanabula and early books, including fifteenth century Aldine classics in pristine condition, is a real scholar's elysium. But this is only one of several libraries to which accretions are unfailing.

There is a soothing blend of the mediaeval and the modern in this extraordinary place. It impresses one with the unbroken continuity of British history. I thought the chapel superb; a choir practice was in process beneath the glowing ancient glass windows, and Mr. Piper's almost equally pleasing contemporary replacements.

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I lunched with Diana Phipps at her house. She is leaving next week with her daughter, to spend a month at Positano with her mother. She is always the best of company, and has an unquenchable zest for everything except politics.

I went for a fitting at my new tailor.

Count d'Herbemont came to invite me to a dinner he is arranging for members of the Franc Pineau Society on May 23, in London, at Vintners Hall. The Co Councils are to give a reception beforehand in their honor. I had to regret this invitation, since we are having a dinner that night for Princess Alexandra. I became a member of this Society in 1954, on which occasion its meeting was held at the Chateau de la Rochecourbon in the department represented by Max Brusset. This region produces a spirit considered much inferior to cognac and armagnac by all except its growers. But what their product may lack in quality is more than made up by the local enthusiasm for it, and by the hospitality of this organization. As I remember it, the celebration lasted from about 9 o'clock in the morning until some time in the early hours of the following day.

Mr. Wompener, a sculptor, arrived this afternoon to present the Embassy a bronze head he made of the late President Kennedy. I accepted it, and we will locate it somewhere in this building. I thought it a good likeness, though it is executed in a plastic material I do not much admire.

We went tonight for drinks with Mr. and Mrs. John Murray, at 50 Albemarle Street, the same house which for a century or more has been the headquarters of the Murray Company. The owner showed us part of his unique collection of Byroniana, as well as other treasures.

This house has, since an early date in the 19th Century, been the headquarters of the publishing firm, and is the only building on that famous street still devoted to its original use. Massive repairs for damage caused by dry rot have been made--paid for by the sale of a few manuscripts.

Inside, the rooms are furnished as if used for family purposes; the only reminder of business is a small display of the firm's current publications. Byron, Walter Scott, and other literary figures, frequented these premises for social, as well as literary, purposes; the same is true of Murray authors today, who are friends as well as clients.

The memorabilia most in evidence and profusion are those of Lord Byron. On the stairway, is an imposing bust of him, faithfully executed,

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At 5:30, I signed, with Lord Walston representing Great Britain, the tax treaty at the Foreign Office. This will have to be ratified by the American Senate and the British Parliament. It is made necessary by a change in tax legislation here, and until it was negotiated, investors in both countries were left in a state of painful uncertainty.

Tonight we went to a dinner at the Radziwills, in honor of Rudolf Nureyev. It was his 25th birthday. Numbers of members of the ballet company, including Margot Fonteyn, were there, as well as several of his close friends.

Nureyev has been lionized in many circles in London. Apart from his wonderful dancing talent, he is gay and forthcoming in conversation. The first time I ever had a real talk with him was last night, and I was much taken by his personality.

Amongst the members of the Covent Garden Ballet whom I met, one--Anya Linden--gave me as pleasant a half hour of conversation as could be wished; it never occurred to me until I had left and E enlightened me that she had any connection with dancing.

March 10, 1966 - Friday

Michel and M[illegible] are leaving us this morning, to spend the weekend in Scotland, but we are eagerly looking forward to seeing them again next week, when we are having a dinner for them. They are the most perfect of guests and companions.

David arrived about 9 a.m. by Pan American from Boston. He looked exceptionally well, and was in high spirits.

Dick Neustadt came to see me at the office. He deplores the departure from the White House of Mac Bundy, but thinks Mac made a wise decision in leaving. Dick does not yet know how well the supervision and coordination to be carried out by State will work, but believes George Ball will find it difficult to manage this responsibility unless there is at least one individual in the White House who will be in frequent and trustee liaison with the President.

I paid a return call on the High Commissioner of Trinidad and Tobago, at 51 South Audley Street. I have always thought him exceptionally stimulating to talk to, for his interests and knowledge of world affairs are far from parochial. He had been home at the time of the Queen's visit, and said throughout the West Indies her tour was triumphal, marred by no unpleasant incidents.

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March 17, 1966 - Thursday

We had a lunch at home today for

Mrs. Ian Fleming
Mrs. John Barry Ryan
Prince Michel and Princess Marina of Greece
Mrs. Diana Phipps
Mr. Alistair Forbes
Mr. Rorimer (Director, Metropolitan Art Museum, NY)
Mr. John Huston (Movie Director, Actor, etc.)

John Huston has just finished conducting an opera in Milan. He said it was great fun, and for him a novel experience. He will now be in London for some time on movie work. He is famous for his charm, and is an amusing story teller.

Mr. Rorimer, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, [redacted] with OSS and other personnel, commenced in 1944 the successful enterprise to recoup art objects pilfered or otherwise taken by the Germans from Western European countries. The whole story of this work is better than any detective tale; Janet Flanner wrote an enthralling book about it. Rorimer has been authorized by his Trustees to bid on an unique ivory object to be sold next week at auction. The British Museum is interested in it, but decided not to compete against the Victoria and Albert, which also wants it. Rorimer said he thought he was in a position to outbid the V. & A, but should he do so? I advised him against it. At times in the past, the museums here have been cooperative in not bidding against American museums for items which the latter conspicuously lack. I think reciprocity in this respect is important. Moreover, I told him of the present discussions of an amendment to existing regulations that might result in making easier for foreign purchasers the export of art objects for which they were the high bidders.

Assistant Secretary of Commerce Trowbridge came to see me this afternoon. I had recommended in the EROP report a sharp reduction in their personnel attached to the Travel Center and to the Trade Center. I gather they may make some curtailment, but are pleased with the operations of these subsidiaries, so our recommendations will certainly not be fully accepted.

I paid a return call on the Ambassador of the Malagasy Republic at 35 Thurloe Square. He finds his life over-hectic, since he is also Ambassador to three other countries.

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I do not know for whom Colnaghi was acting, but it might well have been for the National Gallery in Washington.

We had lunch at home today with Michel and Marina, Kisty Hesketh and Nick. The Greeks had also been to Sothebys. In their short stay here, they have already visited the best known antique dealers.

The Nepalese Ambassador, Sirdar Iswary Raj Misra, called on me this afternoon. He had served in London for nine years, as First and only Secretary of the Nepalese Embassy. He later became a Supreme Court Justice, in which post he was replaced by his predecessor here. I found him agreeable and informative. He told me his Kingdom limited the number of Ghurkas who serve in the Indian and British Armies to 12,000 in the former and 8,000 in the latter. Their Commanding Officer is Indian or British, but some of the lesser officers up to the grade of Colonel are Ghurkas. They send home most of their pay, and finally retire on pensions from the Indian and British Governments. Some military people consider them the most effective jungle fighters in the world.

We dined tonight with Lord and Lady Melchett, at 16 Tite Street.

The WEU meeting is going on here, but the lunch we were to give for Spaak today was cancelled, since the Cabinet crisis in Brussels prevented his leaving there. It now looks as if he will not be included in the next Cabinet.

Michael Stewart took a strong line in in a recent speech, emphasizing the need for advance preparations and an integrated system of European defense to counter increasingly sophisticated weapons which a potential aggressor might use against Western nations. He emphasized the seriousness with which he regarded French pronouncements, and their danger to the defense and security of the West. He denied that any system of bi-lateral arrangements could be an acceptable substitute for an integrated system, saying "no member of Nato can afford to put national prestige ahead of collective defense."

At the Melchetts for dinner there were Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis, the Dufferins, Sunder Parson, Meyer, George Weidenfeld, and Antonia Fraser. Kenneth Rose (Mining of the Sunday Telegraph) and Lord Walston came in after dinner. There was a lot of political talk; I heard no optimism expressed about the chances of the Conservatives.

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Max Frankel, of the New York Times, came in this afternoon. He said Dean Rusk's recent appearance on television, to explain our policy in Vietnam, was impressive. He told me McNamara, whom he admires, was so fatigued that the President insisted on his going to Switzerland, where he is now skiing. At the last Gridiron Dinner, Rusk was given a standing ovation.

A group of junior officers visited me this afternoon for what was, in effect, a seminar. I do this from time to time, and find it useful, since it enables me to clarify my thoughts under questioning. I hope these sessions are not unpalatable to the others. I try to bring them up to date on what the most important pending problems are in the Embassy, and how we are trying to solve them. In turn, they comment and ask questions on all sorts of subjects, political, economic, consular, or administrative.

Michel and Marina of Greece arrived this morning to stay a few days with us. It is a joy to be with them--Michel is one of the best informed younger men I know, and they are an unusually attractive couple.

Tonight I attended the annual Harvard-Yale-Princeton dinner at the Dorchester. Roy Thomson was guest of honor. I sat between him and Bob Ulmer. Roy, who is usually a serious speaker, was in anecdotal form. He told us at least a dozen captivating stories of his early life in Canada. The last part of his discourse was serious. He commented on what he considered the deplorable attitude of the British toward hard work.

March 16, 1966 - Wednesday

Staff meeting this morning. Afterwards, E and I went to Sothebys for an auction of old pictures. This is the first time I have ever attended one, and I should like some day to visit Christies on a similar occasion. The small rooms were jammed. Peter Wilson presided, and I now realize why he has such an unparalleled reputation as an auctioneer. Everything is done almost as quietly as if we were conducting a religious service.

The first item was the small picture, only a few inches in dimension, attributed to Van Eyck, which John Walker came over a while ago from Washington to inspect. It was finally knocked down to Colnaghi for £220,000. I should imagine this is the highest price per inch ever paid for an old master.

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Tonight, Letitia Elliott, Nicky and myself went to the Odeon for a Royal Film performance of "Born Free", founded on Joy Adamson's book. It was a touching story, well cast and performed. The lioness Elsa was the best actor of all.

This benefit performance raised over £50,000, largely due to the patronage of the Queen, who attended with the Duke and Duchess of Kent. People were massed on the sidewalks for at least a mile, to watch her coming and going. Numbers of actors and actresses were presented to her before the performance commenced. It is wonderful how she gives the impression of being vitally interested in each of the almost innumerable conversations she holds on this and similar occasions. E had a bad cold and did not accompany us. We got home about midnight.

March 15, 1966 - Tuesday

David Wills came to see me this morning. When he was in the United States he had conversations about how US support might be obtained for the Atlantic College in Wales. He found a sympathetic hearing, but no real help in setting up an American committee. When a group of Congressmen were at Ditchley not long ago, he was told that Ogden Reid, Republican, New York, had demonstrated considerable interest in this matter, so Wills asked my advice about approaching him with a view to having him take on the responsibility at home for it. I told Wills I did not want to be discouraging, but I supposed a member of the House of Representatives as active as Reid could not well devote much time to the project. Also I doubted whether the sort of man he had in mind as Chairman of the committee should be in either the Executive or Legislative branches of Government. I thought it might be well for Wills to see Eugene Black and Jack McCloy, and obtain their views. I promised to tell him whether they might be coming to London any time in the next few months.

I have a high opinion of David Wills. He is public spirited, generous, intelligent, and modest almost to a fault.

Byron Manfull, Consul in Belfast, came to see me. He has been there for three years, but this is the first trip his wife and himself have been able to make to London.

I lunched at Bucks, where I heard a lot of pro-Conservative talk, but not much optimism about their election prospects.

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March 15, 1966 - Sunday

Every Sunday the Hugh Frasers, Diana Phipps and others have lunch with their children at a Chinese restaurant in Wembley, near the greyhound stadium. E, Nicky and I were invited on this occasion, upon which the meal lasted from two until four in the afternoon. The proprietor is a former chef or butler of John Keswick. Those present were the Frasers, with two of their five children, Mrs. Elwes with two offspring, Ali Forbes and his son Peter, Diana and her daughter Alexandra, Diana's cousin Count Bismarck and his pretty wife, from Munich, Mr. Wells of "Private Eye", George Weidenfeld, and Mr. and Mrs. Tom Driberg. Driberg is not concerned over his election prospects, since his majority as a Labour MP last time was about 17,000. Hugh Fraser, however, as a Conservative candidate, although formerly elected by a large margin, could conceivably be defeated if the swing to Labour, averaging almost 12% in the polls, persists until the election. Thus far, in spite of the efforts by leaders of all three parties, the voters have remained apathetic. Experts differ on their interpretation of tremendous Labour strength shown by the polls. Most of the Labour MP's I have talked to would be contented with a majority of 50 or 60, but some of their pundits predict one of 150 or better.

March 14, 1966 - Monday

Tom Keating came to see me this morning about my reading the lesson at St. Margaret's on Memorial Day, before laying a wreath at Westminster Abbey. We discussed also a speaker for the ceremonies on July 4 and Thanksgiving. He has been ill for some time with what is diagnosed as a softening of the bones in his back and hips, a rare ailment. I cannot but suspect this diagnosis.

I went home to lunch with E and Pam Berry. She has just spent two weeks in Washington and New York, and was full of news of friends, as well as of American and International politics. On the way back to the office I stopped at Bluett and bought a large K'ang-hsi blue and white plate, to serve as an ash tray.

Joe Kraft came to see me this afternoon. He is on his way to India, but is stopping over in Paris tomorrow to see Burin de Rozier. He thinks the Administration in Washington is not overly disturbed by the General's anti-Nato actions, since they had long been expected.

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Defense (Air) is incessantly active. Many Mayors were at the party. A Scot, Lord Stonehaven, came down especially from the North for this function. I was able to report, as in preceding years, that there had been few serious breaches of discipline by members of our Forces. Automobile accidents, however, are far too numerous, and our Officers are taking further steps in an attempt to curb them. There are also complaints about the noise of jet aircraft by people living near our Bases. This, of course, is inevitable.

Fraternization goes on as instanced by the marriages at Thurso, apace, though we have no statistics on amatory activities at our largest Base, Bentwaters, where a complement of 10,500 exists.

In addition to presentations of awards to American contingents, there was a special one to Air Vice Marshal Thomas E. Drowley. He retired in 1949, after 35 years in the Royal Air Force, and then served with distinction with the U. S. Air Force for 16 years until his retirement last month.

March 12, 1956 - Saturday

To the office. The telegrams on de Gaulle-Nato require constant attention. Brubeck is in frequent communication with John Barnes at the Foreign Office, as well as with Washington, on this affair. Dean Acheson has been called in by the President as a Special Adviser. I imagine he chafes at the delay in obtaining an agreed allied response to the General.

For days, the most intriguing, or at least entertaining, telegrams have been those from Djakarta. General Suharto seems for the time being in effective command of the situation there, though he professes fealty to Sukarno. The Communist Party has again been outlawed. Sukarno continues to protect Subandrio, but it begins to look at last as if the Foreign Minister's number is up.

I stopped before lunch at Reffolds, attracted by his description of a pair of small marble lions. I did not find them to my liking, but did purchase an attractive First Empire jug, with a French cavalier caracolling across its front.

Virginia Surtees came to lunch with us. She and Nicky had a happy reunion. She is planning his theatrical life for him. This is a field in which he is intensely interested, having successfully written and produced a play this year at his school. He is now busily writing lyrics for a musical comedy, but since he cannot read music, I do not understand how he is going to fit them his lyrics to the melodies.

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in the present case, since, strangely enough, the organization was established and endowed by an American Boies Penrose.

Bob Anderson brought in Alban Curtis, of Manchester, Secretary of the North Western Multiple Grocers, the Northern Council of Grocers, and the Manchester Grocers Association. He wished to see me in connection with the trip I am to make in May to Manchester, to attend our agricultural show there, as well as to address the American Chamber of Commerce. I would judge Mr. Curtis is an accomplished salesman, for after he described many of the 1500 food products he deals in, I ate several.

Lewis Jones came to see me. He was passing through after a trip in which he visited the Soviet Union, the Eastern European satellite countries, and Denmark. He much interested in his Senior Service Seminar, and expects soon to take the 25 members on a trip to Hawaii.

Tonight, E and I received before a cocktail party in the Embassy cafeteria between 150 and 200 people invited to attend the function we give annually in connection with community relations awards. I presented four framed awards, two to U. S. Air Force units, one each to the U. S. Navy and the U. S. Army stations at RAF Bases. As has been true in the past, we have had few complaints of the conduct of our Military and members of their families in Great Britain. The community relations apparatus has worked admirably. Our smallest base is at Thurso in the Northern part of Scotland, with a complement of 170 men. In the course of last year, 14 marriages were contracted there by Americans with local girls.

John Eddy called me this afternoon from Washington, to say things seemed snarled up in respect to agreeing upon a joint declaration in response to General de Gaulle, and we would be hearing further from headquarters over the weekend.

Stuart Symington also called me from Washington; he is going to be in London on April 3 and 4, and wishes me to notify Admiral Thach. He will return here on April 13 and 14, at which time he will stay with us in Regents Park.

The continued participation and guidance given to community relations at our Air and Naval Bases in Great Britain is remarkable. Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Constantine, as Coordinator of Anglo-American Relations for the Ministry of

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A. It is the present intention of the French Govt, unless j East-West relations change fundamentally before 1969, to regard France as a quote party to the North Atlantic Treaty unqutte in the sense that French forces would quote fight beside her allies if one of them should suffer unprovoked attack unquote;

B. It is also the intention of the French Govt quote to terminate French participation in the integrated commands and no longer to place forces at the disposal of Nato. Unquote.

C. It is the intention of France to recover full sovereignty over her territory and air space.

D. It is further the intention of the French Govt, in order to implement the foregoing, to make arrangements with the allied Govts and in particular with the Govt of the United States regarding the practical measures involved.

E. It is also the intention of the French Govt to reach agreement with her allies regarding military facilities to be accorded on a mutual basis in the event of war regarding the cooperation between French and other forces in joint action, especially in Germany.

F. In regard to all of these points it is the intention of the French Govt to get in touch with the US and other Govts regarding all of the foregoing matters.

The French Govt is now in the process of formulating its precise demands and presumably will make them known to France's allies in due time as a part of the process of carrying out the general statement of French policy we now have.

We emphasize that France has not yet, however, taken action to carry out these broad decisions.

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I went to see Findley Burns sworn in this morning as Ambassador to Jordan. He injected a sentence in Arabic into his acceptance remarks--this gave joy to the Jordanian Ambassador.

So many occupants of key positions at State are soon leaving that uncertainty and apprehension of the future is widespread. I was delighted to hear of Jake Beam's assignment to Czechoslovakia, after wasted years on disarmament.

Tom Mann has resigned as Under Secretary for Economic Affairs. Alexis Johnson is expected to become Ambassador to Japan. Ray Hare, I fear, wants out. John Leddy is immobilized following a severe back operation. Walt Rostow has moved to the White House.

Lunched at the British Embassy, where Pat Dean had as guests George Thomson, John Barnes (Foreign Office), George Ball, Walt Rostow, Bob Schaetzel, and myself.

The British have been waffling around on the future location for NAC and the Military Committee. I think they would welcome having them in London, but we are adamant in our belief they should be in proximity to the new Shape headquarters which will probably be in Belgium.

Coming over on the plane I read part of Lord Moran's Diaries on his experiences with Sir Winston Churchill. I continue to skip about each night in this enormous volume.

It is a sensationally intimate account of the Great Man. Indignation in London is general against this publication that had been previously serialized in The Sunday Times, but it is read with avidity, even by Moran's detractors. It represents a violation of the ethical tradition of silence by a physician on matters he has learned as a result of privileged relationship with a patient. But its contents are the very stuff of history.

Denis Hamilton, Editor of The Sunday Times, told me recently of Randolph Churchill's reaction to the serialization. Randolph called Hamilton each morning at 2 a.m. to castigate him for having bought the rights; Lady Churchill is said to be almost equally indignant.

Lunch with Pat Dean was especially satisfactory to me since we had soft shell crabs. Dean has an excellent collection of early English silver, some of it inherited, other pieces acquired by him.

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We went over yesterday's document once more; it is now ready for review by heads of state.

George Ball's ability to concentrate on whatever demands decision is really astonishing. Habitually overworked, his attention never seems to flag, even when he yawns and eructates.

I saw Pete Skoufas this afternoon; he is to replace Findley Burns as Administrative Counselor.

Afterwards, I was locked in parley with Henry Owen, Bob Schaetzel, and Bob Bowie, talking about the possibilities of Britain entering Europe.

Again ate shad roe this evening.

May 18, 1966 - Wednesday

Since I have been here, the temperature at noon has exceeded 80 degrees, with little humidity. The horse chestnuts and azaleas are in full bloom.

I went out this morning with Mr. Colbert of Security Storage to their new warehouse at Tyson's Corner. Although inconvenient for customers, the building is much more satisfactory than the old one on 15th Street. They had ranged our huge pallets--25 or 26 in number--where I could have access to them, but articles are so densely packed it was impossible to accomplish much. I did, however, arrange for the books from Staunton Hill to be sent to the National Gallery. John Walker has kindly agreed to shelving them there; his librarian will examine them to determine which might be useful to the Gallery. The next time I am in Washington I will inspect them, and decide what next to do about them. I would guess almost two thousand volumes are involved; I want to keep the Press books; there are almost all the Nonesuch publications, and a smattering of Ashendene, Golden Cockerel, Doves, and others.

I have lost by death two old friends recently, Charlie Blackwell and Wolcott Blair. I had known them well since I moved to New York in 1928; each was about 72 years old.

I lunched at the Department with Averell Harriman, who had invited also one of his staff, and Jack Jernegan, our competent Ambassador in Algeria. Afterwards, I talked alone to Averell in his office. He is against immediate bombing of the oil installations near Haiphong and Hanoi. In addition to other

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reasons, he thinks the timing would be especially bad because of the appalling instability of the domestic political situation in South Vietnam, and since monsoon weather has already commenced, which means oil supplies have already, in considerable amounts, been dispersed in the theatres of military operations.

Later, I called on Tommy Thompson. This able, equable man is worried over the future organization of the Department, necessitated by impending departures of senior officials. He says morale in State is extremely low.

I saw numbers of people before dining with Marion Leiter, where gay conversation dissipated gloomy thoughts. Her superb colored cook plied us with a succession of Southern dishes. We started with a thick cold mushroom soup topped with cream, then had shad and roe with bacon, asparagus, cheese, strawberries.

May 19, 1966 - Thursday

The stock market has been depressed for weeks, the Dow Jones averages down almost 120 points from their high. Yesterday, there was a strong rally. The security markets here serve as barometers to record popular optimism or pessimism over economic prospects to a far greater degree than they do in Britain. There, the gambling fever is directed principally to other games of chance. Actually, the economic outlook for 1966 in the United States is roseate, though inflation, speculative excesses, and reverses abroad can always alter it on short notice.

I saw Katie Louchheim this morning. She wished to discuss Lynda Johnson's trip to London. She fears the President will be subjected to criticism for permitting it, especially because of his admonitions to others to "See America first." However, this is a family matter for the President and Mrs. Johnson to settle. I am a bit worried over the possible maneuvers of the Anti-American Vietnamese policy fanatics in England, who may seek to annoy and embarrass Lynda by placard displays and mass demonstrations.

Met George Ball and Dean Acheson this afternoon to talk over an informal agenda for our meeting with the President. Dean will argue in favor of his draft aide memoire to the French; George will propose the text of a letter to Prime Minister Wilson to be delivered prior to the Erhard visit to London on Monday.

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We reported to the President at 6 p.m. in the Cabinet Room. Those present were Secretaries Rusk, McNamara, Ball, Acheson, Bruce, Moyers, Bator, Rostow.

The first matter considered was the proposed letter to Harold Wilson; the import of it was to warn the PM not to be too exacting in his attitude toward the Germans next week, and to avoid freezing policy on the nuclear sharing issue. It was decided to amplify the message in a redraft, but the President approved the underlying principle.

Next, Dean Acheson was asked to comment on his memorandum concerning matters that might be raised in negotiations with France over Nato. Dean felt the most important ones were: (1) The presence of French troops in Germany; (2) Allied overflights through French air space; (3) Continued transportation of oil across France; (4) Reentry rights into facilities in France in case of war. The termination of valid bilateral agreements between the United States and France, denounced unilaterally by France, concerned us but was not an alliance affair.

Acheson believes there is probably not much to be gained substantively in negotiating these items, but we should at least go through the motions, and establish a record.

Consideration of this paper spilled over into discussion of a draft aide-memoire suggested as an answer to that of the French Government sent us on April 22, 1966. The President must have been primed in advance to object to it, for his first comment was he wanted nothing of this sort committed to writing, since he would find it reproduced in the New York Times, and elsewhere, before its delivery in Paris. This led him into what seemed to me a wholly intemperate attack on United States officials who had assailed President de Gaulle for his Nato stance. I confess I was not sufficiently familiar with what Max Frankel, Ben Welles, and other journalists cited by him have written to judge whether there was any real basis for LBJ's criticism of officials' speeches and testimony before Congressional Committees. I do, however, believe LBJ's hypersensitivity to newspaper gossip is disturbing, unwise, and undignified.

It is never difficult to ignite the Acheson powder magazine, and the President's spark set off an explosion. Dean said he resented the President's inferences about his own statements, as well as what he had said about George Ball. Acheson was furious, so was the President. Ball asked whether LBJ had ever read George's speech to which he had referred as injudiciously attacking the General. The

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President said he had not, but his policy was that no one in the Administration should contravene his orders about being scrupulously polite in references to the General. The fat sizzled in the fire for quite a time. Dean Rusk tried diversionary tactics, and McNamara finally intervened effectively with a discourse on military complications in Nato. Acheson visibly seethed in silence; LBJ looked like a human thundercloud. It was an unpleasant experience. Eventually, the question posed by the paper was resolved by compromise; Rusk will talk about it with Couve de Murville at Brussels in early June.

I responded to a Presidential inquiry with reflections on what I thought were the cardinal problems raised by the French defection from Nato.

Afterwards, I had a talk alone with LBJ. He said he felt he would soon have to order the bombing of the North Vietnamese oil installations near Haiphong and Hanoi; he wished me to tell Harold Wilson as soon as possible, that this might be done, but would send him a message before it is ordered. He explained in detail the reasons why he might reach such a decision.

He talked to me about his many difficulties over Vietnam, and the troubles it caused him in Congress in connection with domestic legislation. He thought the budget deficit he had predicted might be almost halved because of our extraordinary economic prosperity.

Referring to the row with Acheson, he said he regarded Dean with great respect, admiration, and affection, and hoped I would tell him so.

He asked my opinion about certain appointments he had to make to fill State Department vacancies.

Our last interchange regarded Lynda. He said he had persuaded her to cancel her trip last year because of balance of payments considerations, but had promised her a European tour this summer as a graduation present. What did I think of it? I addressed myself only to the Vietnamese angle. I told him I thought her presence might be used by the NCD, and other organizations, as an excuse for even more vituperative demonstrations against our Vietnam policy. I had no fear for her personal safety, but it was impossible to guarantee against disagreeable British press, placard, and other sensationalism. Evangeline and I would, as we had written, love to have her and her friend stay with us, and are sure she would enjoy her visit in every respect except for what the effect might be

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on her, and the Administration, if such use were made by hooligans of her visit to Britain.

Evidently, LBJ had similar misgivings, but hates to deprive Lynda of this long anticipated pleasure.

He said the University of Texas had set aside a large tract of land, and an endowment, for a memorial to him where his state papers would be housed. He likes this, for he wanted no appeal to the public, and especially to foreign nations for contributions, as had been done in President Kennedy's case.

I had no chance to congratulate him and Mrs. Kennedy on their personal success in obtaining Joe Hirschorn's collection for Washington. It will fall under the jurisdiction of the Smithsonian. More than 5000 paintings, mostly American, and a quantity of sculpture are included. The estimated value of the whole is between 25 and 50 million dollars. Congress will be asked to appropriate money for a suitable building; space near the Smithsonian is already available for outdoor exhibition of appropriate sculpture.

I had been asked to join Alice and Dean Acheson for dinner at the Metropolitan Club. I arrived there from the White House after the nine o'clock closing of the kitchen. Dean was relishing a large steak, but it was clear his encounter with the President had shaken him.

The present political atmosphere in Washington is one of unhappiness, frustration, and irritation. This, I fear, will persist as long as the Vietnam War lasts. With the exception of the President and Acheson, the rest of those in the Cabinet room today looked physically near the end of their tether.

May 20, 1966 - Friday

At ten o'clock, I attended a meeting of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Commission, in the Library of the National Cathedral. Dean Sayre was the Chairman. None of the four Congressional members were present, and I was the only Presidential appointee present. On the basis of volumes of testimony we decided to suggest to our colleagues the setting aside of a Square on Pennsylvania Avenue to be named after the ex-President. Since there were sharply contrasting views about the merits of a "traditional" versus a "living" memorial, we agreed to try to combine the two in a recommendation to Congress.

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After the meeting concluded, Dean Sayre took me around the Cathedral. Arthur Houghton has given Prince Henry's copy of the original King James Bible as a nucleus for their rare book room. The edifice has been much expanded since I last saw it; Sayre has raised $750,000 toward the erection of the Churchill Tower.

While I was there, I received notice to attend another meeting tonight at the White House. Accordingly, I scrubbed my engagement with Ailsa this afternoon in New York, and my reservation for tonight at The Brook.

Vice-President Humphrey attended our conference this evening. The President read and approved the revised papers. I spoke of the deterioration, increased by the Rhodesian imbroglio and the shipping strike, in Britain's economic and financial situation. The President asked me yesterday to take this up with Joe Fowler, but he was tied up today in meetings. LBJ instructed Ball to inform Fowler of what I said.

Had a drink with Ridge Knight this evening; he is pleased with the excellent impression the new Belgian Foreign Minister, Hormel, has made during his current visit to Washington.

May 21, 1966 - Saturday

I was awakened this morning at 5:45, and reached Friendship Airport, near Baltimore, at 7:30, boarded a Pan Am jet there, transferred to another in New York, and, after a smooth trip of less than six hours, descended at Heathrow. Irving Fuller met me with a load of office material, over which I pored until 2 a.m. London time.

E is spending the weekend near Oxford with Aline and Isaiah Berlin; she will return here tomorrow afternoon. I called her and found she was in high spirits.

May 22, 1966 - Sunday

Lady Dorothy Macmillan died yesterday, presumably of a heart attack. She was 65. I signed a letter to Harold transmitting a message of sympathy from the President and Mrs. Johnson, and added another from myself. We thought the occasion demanded delivery by an Embassy officer, so we sent a car down to Birch Grove.

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Lunched at Patricia and Amabel Lindsay's with a horde of children and adults, including Diana Phipps, Hugh Fraser, Philip Hardwick's son "Pips", Ali Forbes. It was gay, the food superlative, the conversation animated. Much of the latter centered on the Moran Diaries--all admitted to finding them fascinating, but questioned whether the doctor should, in his lifetime, have disclosed secrets derived from association with his temperamental, impatient friend.

While in Washington, I again read in a newspaper the oft-quoted remark by Mark Twain about a pompous Congressman: "Fleas can be taught nearly everything that a Congressman can."

Early this morning I was telephoned from Andrews, Texas (4 a.m. Texas time) by Mrs. Eula Hagan James Urmston, demanding I track down her daughter Margaret Anne, aged 18, who resides--supposedly--with Mrs. U's divorced husband, Hugh, at 9 Thurloe Street. She claims now to be entitled to custody of the daughter, but has been unable to establish any communication with her.

E came back from Oxford full of stories about the joys of conversation at the Berlins, where she saw, amongst others, the Wheeler-Bennets, Trevor Roper and John Sparrow. Oliver Franks' report on Oxford probably has the dons in a dither, but I imagine changes will be delayed, and prove not wholly unpleasant.

In search of sleep, I took what Sir Winston called a "red" (sodium seconal), in an attempt to trick time. Tonight, I still feel unbalanced by transit across the Atlantic.

May 23, 1966 - Monday

Back in the malestrom.

I saw the Prime Minister at 11:45 this morning, and told him of my conversation with President Johnson about the probability of our bombing the oil installations near Haiphong and Hanoi. I explained our intention, if this course of action were decided upon, to pin-point the bombing in a way to spare any considerable civilian casualties, but obviously one could not determine in advance what the likelihood of accomplishing this with a minimum of civilian deaths might be.

I said the President was familiar with the Prime Minister's statements in the House of Commons on the subject of bombing Haiphong and Hanoi, and my own recollection was he had discussed it once, if not twice, with LBJ during

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his visits to Washington. I also told him the President had instructed me to say he would give the Prime Minister notice beforehand if such a decision became final.

The Prime Minister stated his intention, in case the action occurred, of continuing his general support of American policy in Vietnam, but would have to disassociate the British Government from endorsement of the bombing.

He had received the President's message on Saturday about the Erhard talks, and approved the idea of not getting frozen into any position on nuclear sharing. He said he had great sympathy for LBJ's difficulties at home, and had a good many to contend with himself. He expected to have a rough meeting this afternoon with the Trade Union people over the shipping strike, and the Rhodesian matter continued to be most troublesome.

The PM is to meet Erhard and the German visitors at noon.

Pepe Sanza Cruz called on me this afternoon, to inform me of the talks between his Government and HMG on Gibraltar. The Spaniards insist that by some formula they must be given sovereignty there, a demand to which every Spaniard subscribes. If this were done, the British could have military rights, air base agreements, satisfactory arrangements for operations desired by other Nato countries, a semi-autonomous government, and other compensatory privileges.

So far as I am aware, HMG have not the slightest intention of relinquishing their sovereignty over the Rock, but at least conferences will continue.

I had an abundance of office work, much still uncompleted when I went off about 5 o'clock to Olympia to inspect the US stands at the Instruments, Electronics, and Automation Exhibition; it is to last a week. Forty-eight American firms are showing new product developments. I talked to dozens of our exhibitors, looked at the offerings from other countries, then, with Bill Armstrong alongside, shook hands with hundreds of the invited guests, some of whom were British officials.

Unfortunately, this pastime made me late for the reception given at St. James's Palace by Michael Stewart for the Chancellor of Germany and his associates. E and I arrived after Erhard's departure, but I had a good talk with Schroeder. I thought him overly depressed about Nato affairs, especially the obduracy of the French note on troop stationing in Germany. I told him I thought the two Governments should resort to negotiations, and filled him in on our recent

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conversations in Washington on this subject. I hope this encouraged him; he is under heavy attack at home from Adenauer and Strauss. I have always liked Schroeder, and believe him to be courageous and sensible. He was a successful Minister of the Interior when I was posted in Germany. He lacks, however, any large popular following.

It was almost nine o'clock when we reached home. Avis and Chip Bohlen, as well as Lulu de Waldner, all over from Paris, are staying with us. The Jake Carters, Lanning Roper, Al Wells, Janet Murrow (Ed's widow), joined us for dinner. The Chelsea Flower Show experts, and those interested in Nato, waxed eloquent; there was an abundance of verbiage. I sat up until 2 a.m. with Chip talking shop.

At the Palace, Geoffroy de Courcel said the notes of the French and German Governments on troop stationing were irreconcilable; therefore his personal view favored a cessation of such interchanges, and the beginning of oral negotiations.

May 24, 1966 - Tuesday

Our PAO people, and London Life (successor to The Tatler) thoroughly balled up an arrangement they had made to photograph me with a group of prominent Americans resident in London on the Chancery steps. Many of those invited, including myself, had been given the wrong day and time, but we mustered a corporal's guard for a 10 a.m. gathering.

James A. Drain, President of the Joy Manufacturing Company of Pittsburgh, introduced by Congressman Jim Fulton, came to see me at the office. I found him exceptionally pleasant, and well-informed.

Admiral Robert Dennison (Copley Press) called on me. He continues to follow Nato affairs closely, and I find his observations instructive.

Captain (about to become a Rear-Admiral) Steele of the Coast Guard came in to present his successor, Captain Hammond. Steele is a superior man, with a wide range of interests.

We were to drink tonight at the Colytons, who were entertaining Jane Gunther, but I could not make it.

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There is still a hangover from the proposed Lynda Johnson visit. E had a sweet letter today from Lady Bird saying the "bubble had burst". I suspect my remarks about possible demonstrations, added to potential balance of payments considerations, influenced this decision. I think it was wise to have postponed her trip until such time as the circumstances will be more favorable.

Last Friday in Washington, Mrs. Johnson called me on the telephone. We had a long talk about Lynda, and I sensed that her Mother and Father had concluded they thought it better for her not to come, but realized she would be deeply disappointed. This was confirmed when Lynda telephoned me from Texas. She rehearsed the pros and cons with perfect clarity and judgment, and said if there was the slightest chance of her tour causing embarrassment to her Father she would abandon it. Although she was not specific, I inferred [redacted] she had told her parents she had jettisoned it.

The matter is now settled, but the British newspapers are hot on the trail of a story. They have asked Jim Pettus whether it is true she is coming to England. I told him to say I knew of no such visit having been decided upon.

Except for the President, Mrs. Johnson, Lynda, Mrs. Carpenter, Katie Louchheim, and three people in my office, few are informed how far the plans had progressed before cancellation.

May 25, 1966 - Wednesday

Derby Day. E and I left at noon for Epsom, fifteen miles from London, but the drive consumed two hours. It rained gently all day. As Jockey Club guests, we had an excellent lunch, saw friends, then had the satisfaction of watching Lady Zia Wernher's Charlottown cop the cup. This was a widely applauded victory. Zia is an unusual woman, daughter of a Russian Grand Duke who moved to England after a morganatic marriage. I met her forty years ago in New York, where she and Harold were staying with Ronnie Tree, and have admired her ever since. She loves this horse, and now all her racing efforts have happily culminated.

While motoring, E and I went through folders of invitations from others, and those we should ourselves offer. We have a card index system about as large as that of a business corporation, but no matter how conscientiously and laboriously one tries to arrange social life, speeches, and other obligations, it is a labor of

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Sisyphus. As random incidents, I had a letter yesterday from King Douglass, who with Adele had been staying at Claridges while I was home, asking me to second Charlie Engelhard for membership in Bucks Club. Charlie had two horses running today in the Derby, is said to want an Ambassadorship, but, in any event would expect to be asked to lunch or dine. Soon I must canvass Governors of Bucks on his behalf, as I have previously done for other compatriots there, or at the Turf, Garrick, and White's.

Tommy Armstrong is staying at Claridges with his wife, and brother-in-law Robert Kleberg, former Congressman and chief operator of the King Ranch. Tommy was a member of the Staunton Hill Club. I particularly want to see them. In anticipation of the Foreign Ministers' meeting at Brussels, American journalists are hovering over London, and each one applies for a private interview. Rich widows are on the prowl, entire unconscious of the professional exactions of Embassy life. Lew Douglas arrives tonight, and will probably make our office his headquarters until he goes to South Africa. I feel faint each day when I read the list of incoming visitors for whom particular attention has been requested by the President, the Department, or Congressmen. They devour the meagre resources of our motor-pool, and the time of our officers. My oldest friend in Washington, George Garrett, is arriving here soon with Ethel; it will be a joy to see them, but we must at once set about concocting suitable entertainment for them. Every day I must pay attention to requests from our citizens to receive tickets of admission to Trooping the Colour, the Royal Enclosure at Ascot, and the Queen's Garden Party.

I was to go about June 10 to take an honorary degree at Williams and one, the following day, at Yale, but tomorrow will beg out of both, because of the almost impossible task of trying to compress these amenities within the three day period engagements here permit me for absence. Scoop Jackson has asked me to come home to testify on Nato before his Committee, and so it goes. Jean Monnet wants to see me in connection with my visit to Washington; several of our State Department delegation to the Nato meeting at Brussels expect to stop here enroute. These constitute only minor demands on time, but they do require almost incessant distraction from substantive duties. I ought to see Herbert Blankenhorn immediately to sound him out on the Erhard visit. I often feel like a one-legged man running after a race-horse.

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Tonight, I sat late trying to cast my thoughts in sequence for a speech I have undertaken to make tomorrow night.

The USIS contingent badgers us constantly to give parties for their ill-conceived cultural festival program; the American Museum at Bath, in whose development I am much interested, is having three major rallies within the next thirty days, at which I am expected.

I am ashamed of complaining, even to myself, about such things, for obviously if I considered them intolerable I could resign, and there would be numerous applicants for the succession. In an Embassy abroad, a Chief of Mission is subject only to a fraction of the servitudes imposed on key officers in the Department. Usually, I remember this with humility. The truth is I have become increasingly crochety with age.

Since the Roman Catholic Cardinal cannot accept the invitation of the American Society to be our guest speaker at the July 4 banquet, I must consult our committee on approaches to other orators. Polly and Lewis Jones arrive at 8 a.m. tomorrow morning to stay with us; we have whipped up a lunch party for them, which will include dear old Mrs. Iselin, in her nineties, who told me last year she would not again make her annual visit here, but is now comfortably settled in London, to see her horses race at Epsom and Ascot. She is an invigorating person.

May 26, 1966 - Thursday

Arthur Granard came to see me this morning. He wanted to discuss the possibility of obtaining [redacted] financial help to support the anti-Gaullists in France, with a view to increasing their chances at the next elections. This is a tricky subject.

John Allison, former Ambassador, now retired in Hawaii, came to see me this morning. He is here with his wife. They are making arrangements to sell some of their collection of Oriental porcelains, which have had a tremendous increase in value since they were acquired many years ago. [redacted]

Tony Lewis of the New York Times called on me, to talk about the Nato Ministerial meeting set for June 6 in Brussels. He was followed by Karl Meyer and Chalmers Roberts of the Washington Post, who were interested in the same affair.

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We had a lunch at home today for the following:

Mrs. Oliver Iselin
Commander Iselin
Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Jones
Mr. and Mrs. Tom Armstrong
Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Roosevelt
Mr. Wells
Mrs. Elliott

The following were invited, but regretted:

Mr. and Mrs. Cass Canfield
Mr. and Mrs. John McCone
Mr. Kleberg
Mr. and Mrs. Barringer
Mrs. Hazard (Mrs. Barringer's mother)
Mrs. Jebson
Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Lord
Baroness de Waldner

In past years I was apparently credulous in accepting Mrs. Iselin's statements about her age. Her nephew, Commander Iselin, says she does not wish it known, but she will be 100 on her next birthday. She was at the Derby yesterday, and much remarked there for her sprightliness. The Queen is always particularly solicitous about her, as are most of the older members of the Jockey Club. She seems to have excellent hearing, but her eyesight is somewhat impaired. I should think she could go on for some years.

I had a good talk with Tom Armstrong. He has retired to his 50,000 acre ranch in Texas, from which he makes sorties all over the world. His wife, Henrietta, was a Miss Kleberg, later married to Jack Larkin, who died a good many years ago. They are both keen shots. Between what he calls his small property, and her part ownership in the adjoining one million-acre King Ranch, they have plenty of opportunity for sport. His father was one of the original Texas Rangers. His greatest coup was arresting the No. One Bad Man of Texas--who killed 26 people and whom Armstrong Senior encountered on a railroad train in company with another gunman. The desperado tried to draw his gun, but it became tangled in his suspenders, so the Ranger shot the companion and beat No One unconscious with his pistol butt.

I went to see Herbert Blankenhorn this afternoon at the German Embassy. He gave me a brilliant round-up of the conversations between the Germans and the British earlier this week. He said his people were anxious to enter into

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negotiation with the French about troop stationing in Germany. It would be a two-pronged exploration; the first, a bilateral discussion on the status of troops if they remained there, and the second a multilateral talk under the auspices of Nato on the mission of these troops. There is some difficulty in settling upon what nations will be represented on the latter committee. We favor five, but there is the usual contention over which, in addition to Great Britain, the United States, Germany and Italy, will be favored. Perhaps this can be settled by rotation.

Tonight I went, at the invitation of Eric Bessborough, to a dinner of the British Society at Dartmouth House, where I was the guest of honor and speaker. The dinner was attended by about one hundred people. Eric, introducing me, practically read my obituary; I realized once more how long I had idled in governmental vineyards.

I discoursed, without notes, on Vietnam and Nato, to an audience composed of professors, educators, politicians, foreign service officers, and others, including Nicholas Carroll, one of the best diplomatic correspondents. If my hearers disapproved my presentation they were helpless, for there was no question period.

Roger Sherfield responded for the guests, addressing himself almost entirely to the work of this charitable society. Mr. Epstein, its chief executive, followed with a retirement speech. It was an agreeable function.

I went from there to a house-warming given by Beryl and Reggie Maudling at their newly purchased quarters in Eaton Square. A stream of people flowed in and out to congratulate this genial couple. I talked for the first time since her automobile accident to Bindy Lambton. Nine painful months in hospital would have wrecked the gayety of a less gallant person. Having broken her neck, she still cannot move her head sideways, her legs are badly scarred, and she had internal injuries, but expects to make a full recovery. I thought her admirable.

May 27 - May 29, 1966

After I read the morning telegrams, E and I went off on a Whitsun holiday. London will be somewhat deserted until next Tuesday--the Parliament has risen, and unless recalled because of the continuing shipping strike, will be out of session until June 7th. We left by BEA for Belfast with great expectations, but sorry to miss dear George White and his family, who will be in London only while we are away. I have arranged for them to visit the Residence.

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Our plane contained cheery passenger friends, amongst them Angus Menzies, eccentric, amusing Buffy Arran and his wife. An MP, who ~~had been~~ was at last night's dinner, accosted me, saying he thought I had acquitted myself unshamefully.

Finished Hotchner's Papa Hemingway. I think Mary was unwise in trying to stop its publication. It is said she objected to the revelation of his mental and moral deterioration before he committed what she denies was suicide. Ernest was an interesting, complex character; Hotchner has, in my estimation, performed a service in depicting him as he was, a devoted literary craftsman, with great magnetism, tough, rough, always jealous to preserve the legend he had created about himself, delicate about many matters, totally insensitive about others, courageous, enterprising, attractive, self-centered, maddeningly vain, a personality with exceptional flavor.

Henry McIlhenny's Glenveach Castle, in County Donegal is rather remote from airfields and railroad stations. Angus Menzies took our baggage in an automobile for the three and a half hour drive, while we elected the repose of a slow Irish train, upon which, for the third time today, I had a breakfast of tea, sausage, eggs, toast, marmalade.

We got off at Londonderry, abbreviated hereabout to "Derry" where we were met by an estate car. It was perfect spring-like weather. The entrance road to the castle is four miles long. Most of Henry's seven thousand acres is fenced--about thirty miles of wire--to contain the deer herds, the only game, with the exception of a few grouse and migratory wildfowl, to draw subsistence from the rocky, mountain soil which is, however, brightened by yellow gorse. In the valleys there are a number of lakes, a large one containing salmon and trout outspread below the castle. As one approaches the huge, battlemented pile of Glenveagh, the vegetation changes. There are masses of rhododendrons, in the form of bushes, hedges and trees. All is suddenly verdant.

The house was originally built about 1880 in bastard Gothic style. For years, it was inhabited by the Adares, he an Irishman, she an American, Miss Wadsworth from Genesee Valley, New York. The next proprietors were also Americans, Professor and Mrs. Harper, from whose heirs McIlhenny acquired the property in 1937, moved by atavism, since his grandfather had emigrated from that vicinity to the United States.

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We found a four star house party awaiting us: Spider Quennell, Rory Cameron, Billy Whittaker, Mary Roxburghe, Neil Hartley, Bob Regester, Sally Anne Weatherall (Philadelphia).

Michelin certainly would have awarded another four stars for food and wine. Our host's housekeeping is superb, as is the taste with which he has furnished, in tune with the epoch, these Victorian rooms. The weather has been sublime; the more adventurous young people swim in amber, peaty water, or sunbathe on numerous lawns. Pre-luncheon drinks are served under a curious cupola adjoining a greenhouse. One meal was dished up in a paved courtyard. Tea is a moveable feast on several grassy terraces. There are azalea walks, an Italian garden, a Swiss promenade; everywhere the emblem of the place, a stag's head, is prominent, in stone, on entrance gates, napkins, glass cocktail shakers, ashtrays, or knickknacks.

Never has life been more pleasant or soporific. I move in a daze, scarcely enlivened enough to write pressing letters. I can scarcely bear to be away from our group; they play conversationally as if we were with Boccaccio in a Florentine villa avoiding the plague. Newspapers, and then only local, come on Sunday, there is no radio or television; it is comforting to realize the infinite resources of the human tongue.

Late at night I read, culling books from a wide choice. Millicent Bell's Edith Wharton and Henry James has especially pleased me. How different, a half-century ago, seems to have been the polarization toward Europe of Americans of their recondite type. In fact, the spell was only broken in artistic circles after the last World War.

The mode of properly running a house is here perfection, thanks to our omniscient host. One sleeps as one wishes. There is no nonsense about communal walking, or even talking. Some make ten mile safaris into the hills, others read, idly brood, or pick flowers, until concentration for meals occurs. There is a company of Irish men and women, ranging from minuscular tigers to heavyweight prizefighter size, scurrying about on undefined tasks. Incomparable Spider, a hopeless invalid, enlivens everything like a warbling thrush. The outside world can well go hang, for even the greatest Mr. Fixit could not establish communication with it. A lone telephone sporadically flourishes in an outhouse, provisions have been accumulated as if for a siege. I have seldom experienced such bliss.

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One night we drove six miles over the mountain to dine with the painter, Derek Hill. He has a lovely house on a lake, and a famous cook. Staying with him [redacted] were Lees Mayall, who replaced Dugald Malcolm as Vice Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, and his wife Mary, a sister of David Harlech.

Every noon and evening, friends of Henry come to lunch or dine from impressive distances. One day it was a group from the Abercorns, the Duke and Duchess, their son Lord James Hamilton, General Beaumont-Nesbitt with wife, and others. I [redacted] first met Beaumont-Nesbitt when he was Director of Military Intelligence, and saw him off and on during the War, when his varied intelligence activities included the management of escape routes.

On our last night, Derek Hill and his guests dined here, as did others including the enthusiastic Master of the local fox-hounds, who made the inevitable complaint about how wire was ruining sport.

May 30, 1966 - Monday

Another cloudless day. The locals are ecstatic over this unprecedented run of sunshine.

E and I left by car at 10:45 for Derry, to take a one o'clock train there for Belfast. Because of the holiday, everything was tightly shut except for a mediocre antique shop where we bought two cheap oddities.

The train meandered to Belfast for over three hours. There we took a Consulate car to motor sixteen miles to the airport. We were home by eight p. m., where I read the following messages from the Prime Minister to the President and the latter's reply about bombing oil installations near Haiphong and Hanoi:

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NODIS - LITERALLY EYES ONLY FOR THE AMBASSADOR

Following message sent from PM to President May 24:

Begin text: I shall be sending you tomorrow a full account of my discussions with Erhard, which went extremely well. We are in complete agreement on the whole Nato situation. With reference to your message of last Saturday, nuclear sharing was not mentioned by either of us though it was raised in the discussion between the Foreign Secretaries.

My immediate purpose, however, in sending this message relates to the visit I had from David Bruce yesterday, that is to say Monday. He told me of your present intentions in connection with oil installations at Hanoi and Haiphong, while lexplaining that no final decision had been taken.

As I am sure you know, we have always made clear that any bombing of either of these cities would create a situation where we would have to dissociate ourselves from the action taken. This was, you will remember, fully explained at our meeting in December and, as I think your Embassy has reported to you, I have said this more than once when under pressure in the House of Commons. You will therefore understand that I shall have to make a statement of this kind if this action takes place, though you will realize equally that this will not affect my general support of American policy in Vietnam, except in this particular aspect of its execution.

Knowing as I well do the tremendous problems with which you are faced and recognizing the tremendous pressures in which you are situated, I would nevertheless ask you to reconsider whether this action, whatever its results in terms of immediate military advantage, is worth the candle. The decision will be yours, and I know you understand our difficulties and the nature of the statement we would have to make. It will make no difference to our basic position, but I would not want there to be any possible danger that you would take this action in possible ignorance of what our reaction would have to be. End Text.

Following message sent from President to PM dated May 27:

Begin text: It was really good and strengthening to know that your meeting with Erhard went well.

I understand the political strains on your side in making this relationship solid, as well as the financial issues which you as well as we have to face with the Germans. On the other hand, as you clearly perceive and express, right now--and far into the future--the three of us must lean in and stay together.

DECLASSIFIED

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Our next test--and it is clearly critical--is Brussels. But we have every reason to go into it in reasonably good heart.

On some of the longer range issues raised in your letter, I am awaiting the completion of staff work before putting to you some constructive possibilities. I am determined that, if at all possible, we shall accompany the difficult dfensive moves we have to make with evidence that the fourteen, at least, can move forward on many fronts.

Let me say that I was very pleased to hear that you and Erhard had a good talk about your EEC situation.

At my instruction Bob McNamara will be sending over an officer to brief you fully about the two oil targets near Hanoi and Haiphong.

I am coming to believe it is essential that we reduce their oil supply in the light of the radical increase in the flow of men and materiel by truck to South Vietnam.

For me the calculus is, simply, whether they shall have less oil or I shall have more casualties.

But I am determined that their civilian casualties be low and minimal.

As you may have noticed, I spoke yesterday about Africa. I sense in my bones that a powerful tide of moderation is running through Africa, despite Rhodesia and all the rest. I feel we all have a responsibility to help these people prove to themselves that they can make progress, otherwise out of frustration we may face extremism down the road. I hope your experts will be collecting their best ideas about sensible next steps in African economic development and exchanging views with mine. I greatly respect Britain's experience and good sense in that continent. End text.

NOTE REVIEW
Cat. A - Caution removed;
[illegible] C-FRDPC
[illegible] C-FRDPC
[illegible]
[illegible] S/S
Cat. C - Caution and custody
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Reviewed by: [illegible]
Date: [illegible] 19[illegible]

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MICAH - Chapter 4, Verses 1 through 5:

But in the last days it shall come to pass, that the mountain of the house of the Lord shall be established in the top of the mountains, and it shall be exalted above the hills; and people shall flow unto it.

And many nations shall come, and say, Come, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, and to the house of the God of Jacob; and he will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths: for the law shall go forth of Zion, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem.

And he shall judge among many people, and rebuke strong nations afar off; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks: nation shall not lift up a sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.

But they shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree; and none shall make them afraid: for the mouth of the Lord of hosts hath spoken it.

For all people will walk every one in the name of his god, and we will walk in the name of the Lord our God for ever and ever.

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SECRET

NODIS

May 27, 1966

FOR THE AMBASSADOR

From the Prime Minister's strong reply to the President, we fear that you may not have had sufficient information in presenting the question of the oil installations in the Hanoi and Haiphong areas to permit him fully to understand what we are considering. There is no intent to bomb either city. In order that you can have the full picture, Bob McNamara is prepared to send Colonel Bernard Rogers over to see you on Wednesday, June 1, to brief you in detail on what is actually involved. Subject to your judgment after hearing Rogers, you may want to have him brief the Prime Minister on Thursday, when we understand he may be available. Please let us know when it would be convenient for you to see Rogers.

RUSK

NODIS REVIEW
Cat. A - Caption removed; [illegible]
Cat. B - Transferred to O/FADEC with [illegible] access controlled by S/S
Cat. C - Caption and [illegible] retained by S/S
Reviewed by: [illegible]
Date: [illegible] 19[illegible]

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2 AmEmbassy LONDON

SECRET

STATE

ACTION: Secstate WASHDC IMMEDIATE

NODIS

Literally Eyes Only for Under Secretary.

Deptel 7103

Particularly in connection with reftel, I think it even more important that President see Ted Heath. I do not advise discussion of subject of reftel, except in general terms in connection with statement of various domestic pressures on President.

If action occurs, it is essential we be informed well in advance whether PM can say he had prior notice of it from the President. He would undoubtedly be asked this question at once in House of Commons.

Have appointment for Colonel and myself Downing Street 11 o'clock Thursday morning. I have been asked whether Colonel should see other members of British Government. I answered no but could reverse this on instructions from you. Fonmin Stewart will, however, be at Downing Street meeting; this was PM request.

GP-2.

BRUCE

AMB:DBruce/eo - May 31, 196[illegible]

NODIS REVIEW

Cat. A - Caption removed; [illegible] to O FADRC

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Reviewed by: [illegible]

Date: [illegible] 19[illegible]

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protected by the suppression of enemy fire from Sam Sites and flack coming from mobile or fixed installations in villages. Rogers is an excellent expositor, and he may commend himself somewhat to the Prime Minister by having been a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford. I have arranged with Michael Palliser at 10 Downing Street for us to come in by the back door for our appointment at 11:00 on Thursday morning.

June 1, 1966 - Wednesday

We had a country team meeting this morning, in the course of which I took up with Admiral Thach, General Hardy, Admiral O'Grady, Messrs. Kaiser, Brubeck, Cross, Roosevelt, and Barringer several matters. I discussed my recent trip to Washington. Afterwards, we considered the proposed movement of two USAF troop carrier squadrons and their parent headquarters, the 322nd Air Division, from France to the United Kingdom.

Alfred Hayes, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, came to see me. His periodic visits here are of great interest. Professionally, he is a man of the highest order. He had just come from a meeting of bankers in Madrid. He thinks the American balance of payments deficit this year will exceed two billion dollars, and shares with me apprehension over the prospects of the British economy and finances. The strain on British balance of payments caused by the Zambia-Rhodesian difficulties, together with the debilitating shipping strike, is depressing.

The most cheerful news for the British economy is the continuation of a series of discoveries in the North Sea, as well as one in shore, of natural gas. As was the case in France years ago, the development of such sources of energy, relieving a nation of the great burden of foreign exchange expenditures in this field, is of utmost importance.

I resumed my semi-annual treatments by Dr. Gottfried this morning. He is an engaging medical practitioner, convinced of the value of the rays he shoots into patients like myself. I do not know what to make of his theories, but am attracted by his reasoning. As far as I know, I was physically in tolerable shape when I first fell into his hands, and have never felt impressed by his ministrations, but now regard him as a sort of insurance policy.

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I lunched with Jack Heinz at Bucks Club. With his enormous business here, in Australia, and elsewhere, he has financial problems connected with US balance of payments restrictions. The British company has large sterling credits which cannot be used elsewhere, but Heinz has been unable to find suitable investments for them in this country.

I had a telegram today from Dean Rusk, who is in Helsinki, saying he would like me to meet him on Saturday or Sunday in Brussels. I have made arrangements to do so.

Mr. and Mrs. Dale Miller of Washington, friends of the President and Mrs. Johnson, with advance commendatory messages from the White House, came to drink with us this evening.

E and I went to a buffet supper tonight at the Hilton ballroom, to celebrate the 70th birthday of Nubar Gulbenkian. He is one of the eccentrics of our time, and a picturesque character around London.

The Gulbenkians surpassed even themselves in lavishness of entertainment on this occasion. The huge ballroom was beautifully arranged with round tables, seating several hundred people. Except for vodka, the only wine served was from Mary Gulbenkian's family champagne factory--Ayala. Accustomed as I am when offered caviar to be given a spoonful, it was a pleasant change to have it ladled out in great hunks from five-kilo tins. The menu is worth preserving:

BUFFET FROID

Royal Beluga 1966

Charentais Melon · Bortsch Froid

Saumon et Esturgeon Fumé

Rendevous de Fruits de Mer · Saumon d'Ecosse en Bellevue

Pâté de cailles en croûte · Caneton Montmorency

Jambon de Yorkshire · Suprêmes de volaille "Marie Louise"

Selle de veau et Langue de boeuf "Belle Jardinière"

Dinde de Norfolk aux fruits de Caraibe

Asperges de Norfolk · Sauce vinaigrette

BUFFET CHAUD

Goujons de Sole frites · Sauce Tartare

Shis Kebab à la Turque · Riz à l'orientale

LES DESSERTS

Fraises rafraichies · Salade de Fruits au Kirsch

Sorbet à l'orange

Mille Feuilles · Charlotte russe

Croquembouche

Corbeille de Fruits

Café

Breakfast served on request from 1.00 a.m.

We left about midnight, but I understand the party went on until dawn. In this pleasant gathering, with guests representing almost every form of professional, artistical, political, and business interest, the feature perhaps was the communicable gusto with which the host and hostess enjoyed themselves.

June 2, 1966 - Thursday

At the office this morning I rearranged with Michael Palliser the conspiracy to smuggle Colonel Rogers into Downing Street. He was let in with his black bag of photographs by the postern gate at the back of #10, while I made the circuit to the front door. I was impressed once again by the clearness of his exposition. He is returning to Washington this afternoon. Subsequently, I sent these two telegrams on the subject:

Before going to the Prime Minister's, I made arrangements under instructions from Washington to have the London Times publish tomorrow morning a denial of statements made by their Washington correspondent, Louis Heren, of US plans for massive withdrawals of troops from Germany. In spite of its being an attack on one of their own men, the Times have promised to run this tomorrow morning. The letter was:

Lunched at the office. Later I saw Ted Achilles, who has been making a tour on behalf of the Atlantic Institute.

Bobby Kennedy arrived this morning from Washington, on the first leg of the trip that will take him through several African countries. Tonight we had a dinner for Ethel and him at home, with the following guests:

I had no chance to talk alone with Colonel Glenn, since he arrived late for dinner, after having filled a speaking engagement. He told me he had during the last few weeks made over 80 speeches in foreign countries. He, his wife and daughter, were all equally nice.

Bobby Kennedy brought E a new-fangled phonograph machine, the operation of which I understand nothing about, but it appeared to be of a transistor type.

Bobby is an interesting chap. He is warm hearted to those he likes, and I should imagine a first class hater of those he does not like. He is imaginative, courageous, tenacious, full of vitality, probably deeply ambitious, and I would guess single minded and ruthless in the pursuit of his objectives. It is obvious Kennedy is already in hot pursuit of a later presidency.

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STATE

Control:

Date:

ACTION: Secstate WASHINGTON IMMEDIATE

Please pass LITERALLY EYES ONLY FOR THE PRESIDENT FROM BRUCE.

I have reported separately today to Acting Secretary Ball representation made by Colonel Rogers to Prime Minister this morning on bombing.

After conclusion of that episode, PM asked me to communicate to you his feeling that it would be useful if he could have a short meeting with you during part of one day in Washington. It had been about six months since he last saw you, and there were many things he would like to discuss. The difficulty from his standpoint would be timing.

His concern in respect to timing, if you agreed to such a visit, would be to avoid speculation whether his trip was in connection with whatever decision you make about bombing. Assuming you reach that decision shortly, a visit by him, unless it were say ~~about~~ ten days in advance of such action, might be construed as a last minute plea for you to abandon the project. If bombing took place, his journey, unless made say ten days afterward, might be interpreted in Britain as representing a summons from you to rake him over the coals for not having supported you in this respect.

Leaving that particular question aside, from the standpoint of his own political engagements, the best period for him would be in the month of June, excluding June 6, 7, and 8, when Pompidou will be here from Paris.

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Reviewed by:
Date: 19

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING

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Charge:

Control:

Date:

Comment: I think the PM guesses the bombing will be ordered, regardless of his views. ~~XXXX~~ In that case, I think he is so much a prisoner of his own past statements that he will say (and I think it important he have our assent to do so) he was advised in advance of the operation.

He will probably wish to discuss the Rhodesian situation, its impact as well as that of the shipping strike on the UK balance of payments, expose his domestic preoccupations, agree a common policy on Nato, talk about his military budget, especially in the light of a probable slackening or ending of Indonesian-Malaysian confrontation, and what he may do about the Rhine Army if the Germans do not pay the entire offset bill, etc.

I think the pros of a meeting, so obviously desired by him, outweigh the cons, though proper timing is essential. If it does take place, I would suggest that it be unofficial so far as that be ~~practax~~ practicable, and the PM, which would be his own inclination, bring with him only a few close personal advisers--this would be conducive to an informal atmosphere.

I would like to be wrong about Harold Wilson's posture in the bombing affair, but do not believe he will go along. Nevertheless, in other policies of vital interest to us, I think he will be steadfast, and would be encouraged by direct contact with you.

GP-2.

BRUCE

AmB:LBruce/eo - June 2, 1966

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING Am.Embassy LONDON

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Charge: STA TE

Control:

Date:

ACTION: Secstate WASHINGTON IMMEDIATE

NODIS

Literally Eyes Only for Acting Secretary

Lepter 7103.

Prime Minister, his two private secretaries, the Foreign Secretary, Sir Burke Trend, and myself attended the briefing by Colonel Rogers at 10 Downing Street this morning. Rogers made a superlative presentation.

After Rogers left, I stayed behind with the British group. The PM said he understood the military arguments for our possible ~~[illegible]~~ action, but was gravely concerned over what he believes will be unfavorable political repercussions in Britain and worldwide. In any event, he wanted to express no conclusions this morning, but would further reflect on the matter. I expect him to communicate directly with the President.

My own estimate is that, if such bombing takes place, the PM will disassociate himself from endorsement of it, but will reassert his general support for US policy in Vietnam. I base this upon the consistency of his previous remarks on the subject, such as, for example, the following reply, quoted in Hansard on February 8, 1966, to a question in the House of Commons: Quote. We have made it clear in Washington that we could not support any extension of the bombing against North Vietnam by stages to Hanoi and Haiphong. The House knows this and the United States Government knows it. Unquote. This reservation has for long been his stock in trade ~~[illegible]~~ for fending off Left Wing attacks.

GP-2.

BRUCE

AMB:DBruce/eo - June 2, 1966

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file
CRS

June 2, 1966

Sir:

The news story by your Washington correspondent in the London Times of May 31 unfortunately contains grave inaccuracies which I am taking the liberty of calling to your attention.

As recently as last week, Secretary of State Dean Rusk and authoritative Department of Defense officials reiterated that the United States has no plans to withdraw major combat formations from Europe. Reports to the contrary are without foundation.

The temporary reduction in personnel in Europe during calendar 1966 will not exceed 15,000. By the end of the year, troop strength will be back to the level of the end of 1965. Insofar as types of personnel involved are concerned, the majority of specialists involved in this limited draw-down are in technical and administrative functional areas. By reassignment of personnel on hand, expediting replacements and utilising recently trained personnel, the effect of the draw-down will be minimized.

Yours faithfully,

David Bruce
American Ambassador

Sir William Haley, K.C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.L.,
Editor and Managing Director,
The Times,
Printing House Square,
London, E.C.4.

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Dinner - Thursday June 2, 1966 - Embassy Residence

Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce

Senator and Mrs. Robert Kennedy

Mr. Roy Jenkins (MP)

Mr. Michael and Lady Pamela Berry (Telegraph)

Hon. and Mrs. J. J. Astor (Times)

Mr. Woodrow Wyatt (MP)

American Minister and Mrs. Kaiser

Colonel and Mrs. John Glenn (Astronaut)

Miss Glenn

Mr. and Mrs. Lawson (The Spectator)

Mr. Sander Vanocur (Formerly CBS)

Mrs. Elliott

Regretted

Mr. Edward Heath
Mr. and Mrs. Maudling
Mr. and Mrs. Jo Grimond
Mr. and Mrs. Healey
Mrs. Roy Jenkins
Mr. and Mrs. George Thomson
Lord and Lady Harlech
Dow. Duchess of Devonshire
Mr. Hugh and Lady Antonia Fraser
Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas-Home
Prince and Princess Radziwill
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Collingwood
Mr. John Wells

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The British guests addressed many embarrassing questions to him, which I thought he answered well. At no time did he make any direct attack on President Johnson, although he did say his opposition to our present policies in Vietnam was well known, particularly his disapproval of bombing in the North. His detractors represent his trip through Africa as inspired by his desire to obtain Negro votes at home. This may be an element in it, but I believe he has genuine scorn for anything that smacks of racial injustice or oppression. From the little I have seen of him at various times, I would think he is over-self-assured. He seems to have little, if any, of the tact so characteristic of President Kennedy, nor would I think him sensitive about foreign affairs or personalities. His trip to the Far East, and his conversation with British officials here in connection with it, appeared to me to show only a half comprehension of the issues, and the personalities involved. I fear he is arrogant. His wife Ethel is a favorite, as she deserves to be, with everyone.

Woodrow Wyatt went on at length about the end of confrontation in Malaysia giving the British an opportunity of withdrawing from what he termed their foolish decision to retain forces East of Suez. He is in open opposition to the Prime Minister on this subject.

June 3, 1966 - Friday

At last I was able to carry out the mission give me by Allan Nevins and George Kennan to present insignia of membership and citations from the American Academy of Arts and Letters and the National Institute of Arts and Letters to Cecil Day-Lewis, Sir Herbert Read, Sir Isaiah Berlin, and Miss Cicely Veronica Wedgwood. Such honorary memberships are much esteemed here, as they are at home. I finally got them together for lunch today at the residence, and we had a sportive two hours of engaging talk.

E left this morning for a three-day stay in Mallorca, where she will be with Pauline and Philippe Rothschild.

Miss Wedgwood kindly told me she would ask the family factory whether they still had available one of their plaques of Benjamin Franklin, in which case she would have it sent to me.

Elie Abel of NBC, and Joe Fromm of U. S. News and World Report, called on me together. They are both going to Brussels, and we bandied views about what might result from the Foreign Ministers' meeting there.

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In view of my recent calls at Downing Street, I was somewhat distur bed to hear this afternoon that during Bobby Kennedy's background press conference this morning with American correspondents he had spoken of a decision having been reached some time ago in Washington to bomb the oil installations near Haiphong and Hanoi. The operation, he told them, had been temporarily postponed because of the unstable political conditions in Saigon. I hope this remark is not repeated by any of the correspondents present, for it could lead to the most unfortunate kind of publicity here. It would almost certainly be attributed to the Embassy, wholly without warrant, since the correspondence between the President and the Prime Minister on the subject and Colonel Rogers' visit are unknown to any one here except the few who have handled the telegrams.

MacLehose, Michael Stewart's PPC, telephoned me this afternoon. In the course of conversat ion I asked him whether the Prime Minister would be replying to the President's last message, commenting on Rogers' briefing. I told him the Colonel had been sent here on the direct orders of the President, and I thought it would be appropriate if the Prime Minister were to reassert his previous position, or if there were any departure from it, to inform LBJ. MacLehose said if the action took place the Prime Minister would have to inform the House of Commons he had been told of it in advance by the President. I said I had already flagged this point for attention in Washington.

Livie Merchant came to see me this evening. He said he had accepted the position of Executive Director of the International Bank and International Development Association on the understanding it would be a part-time occupation. Such had not been the case. I inquired whether he would consider taking another assignment from the Department of State; he thought not.

June 4, 1966 - Saturday

This morning before leaving for Brussels I read this message from the Prime Minister to the President that will have a bearing on my talk with Dean Rusk:

I arrived at the Embassy residence, where I am to spend the night, at the same time as Dean and Virginia Rusk, who had come in from Oslo. We all had lunch together. Afterwards, I talked privately with Dean. He did not seem surprised by the PM's reaction to the probability of our bombing the oil installations in North Vietnam. Also, he seemed to think it would be a good

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EYES ONLY FOR SECRETARY AND AMBASSADOR BRUCE

Following message for your eyes only received by President from Prime Minister Wilson:

"I was most grateful to you for asking Bob McNamara to arrange the very full briefing about the two oil targets near Hanoi and Haiphong that Colonel Rogers gave me yesterday. If I may say so, Colonel Rogers did this with the greatest skill, courtesy and good sense. Michael Stewart and I found it very interesting and valuable.

I know you will not feel that I am either unsympathetic or uncomprehending of the dilemma that this problem presents for you. In particular, I wholly understand the deep concern you must feel at the need to do anything possible to reduce the losses of young Americans in and over Vietnam; and Colonel Rogers made it clear to us what care has been taken to plan this operation so as to keep civilian casualties to the minimum.

However, as David Bruce will have told you, I am bound to say that, as seen from here, the possible military benefits that may result from this bombing do not appear to outweigh the political disadvantages that would seem the inevitable consequence. If you and the South Vietnamese Government were conducting a declared war on a conventional pattern (as in the case of World War II, which Colonel Rogers mentioned at one point in a form of analogy) this operation would clearly be necessary and right. But since you have made it so abundantly clear--and you know how much we have welcomed and supported this--that your purpose is to achieve a negotiated settlement, and that you are not striving for total military victory in the field, I remain convinced that the bombing of these targets, without producing decisive military advantage, may only increase the difficulty of reaching an eventual settlement. In particular it seems likely to make it a good deal more difficult to bring the Russians to a more realistic assessment of their responsibilities here--something which must be in all our interests.

The last thing I wish is to add to your difficulties. But, as I warned you in my previous message, if this action is taken we shall have to dissociate ourselves from it, and in doing so I should have to say that you had given me advance warning and that I had made my position clear to you. For this reason I have felt it my duty to set these arguments out again before you as fully as possible.

Nevertheless I want to repeat what I have asked David to make clear to you, that our reservations about this operation will not affect our continuing support for your policy over Vietnam, as you and your

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people have made it clear from your Baltimore speech onwards. But, while this will remain the Government's position, I know that the effect on public opinion in this country--and I believe throughout Western Europe--is likely to be such as to reinforce the existing disquiet and criticism that we have to deal with.

You have been good enough to explain your problems. I felt I owed it to you to set out our views again at some length. But perhaps the best thing might be for us to meet again briefly before too long. David Bruce will have told you that is in my mind, and in particular how much I realize that a visit immediately before or after the bombing, if it takes place, would no doubt be too difficult for you and lead to wrong interpretations being put on our joint purposes. But I hope, nevertheless, that we may be able to see each other reasonably soon. There will be a lot to talk about, especially after the Nato meeting."

NODIS REVIEW
Cat. A - Caption removed; transferred to O/FADRC
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Date: 11 May 19

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idea for the two heads of government to meet at a convenient time. He intends to ask Michael Stewart to send some form of British help to Thailand, especially in connection with the shaky situation in the Northeastern part of that country. He then tackled me on what he said was a most confidential basis about the situation in the State Department. He had wanted to retire this year. He has completely run out of personal funds, and thinks he ought to seek other employment. He determined, however, that he cannot leave government until there has been an end to the Vietnamese conflict, and said Bob McNamara was in the same dilemma. Since George Ball is leaving the Department in August, that, with the departure of Tom Mann and other changes certain to take place, has concerned the President and himself about how to fill vacancies. He stated he was making no definite offer to me, but would I consider taking George Ball's place, and if I thought that too onerous, would I contemplate becoming Counsellor, a title now consolidated with that of Chief of the Planning Council, but capable of separation.

I told Dean that as he had requested complete frankness, my answer was I would consider under no circumstances accepting either of these places, if offered, or in fact anything else in the government in Washington. In fact, I felt so strongly on the subject that I would gladly resign from my present post rather than take any other federal job. I thought it a grave error for them to consider bringing into the heirarchy anyone of my age, or even a person ten years younger. What was needed in State, especially in the Under-Secretaryship was an officer who, so far as such things can be predicted, would remain there for a fairly lengthy period.

I told Dean that whether I continued here or not, I would be glad at any time to come to Washington if he so wished, and thought it would be useful, for a period of say three months, to attempt to help on problems of recruitment, personnel, and the rest. He answered by pointing out the difficulties, which are real, of anyone being effective in such matters unless he is in the line of command in State.

After this we went to the next room to talk with George McGhee and others about Nato concerns.

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Tonight I dined alone with Beigge and Ridge, since the Secretary had gone off to join other Foreign Ministers.

The Knights have transformed the appearance of the Embassy residence; I thought it unusually attractive, because of the many decorative objects they have accumulated themselves, as well as those inherited by him from his father and grandfather. I was surprised to learn that Ridge had almost none of his grandfather's paintings which are now so valuable. They had been dispersed at auction many years ago. He has a few of his father's (Aston Knight) oils and watercolors.

June 5, 1966 - Sunday

I was to leave Brussels on BEA at lunchtime. The plane was an hour and a half late in arriving from London, so I lunched at the airport before making the 40-minute trip. At home all was quiet. Penelope and Ronnie Tree are to arrive tonight from New York, Sasha and her friend Isabel Barzun tomorrow morning from Boston.

I talked to E in Mallorca, where she says the weather has been heavenly. She is leaving there early tomorrow morning.

I read the telegrams that came in yesterday and today, but found, as is usually the case when Dean Rusk is on circuit, nothing in them requiring action here.

Thinking over my conversation with Dean Rusk, I am amazed once again at the lack of a proper biographical index in the State Department and White House, giving the qualifications of people who might be fitted for governmental employment in connection with foreign affairs. The same old names constantly recur. As I told Dean, neither myself nor any of my contemporaries should even be thought of. The Council on Foreign Relations, through its executive apparatus, could, I think, suggest many names of people not personally known to the Secretary of State or President with admirable qualifications for vacancies such as those about to occur. The British system of selecting men and women between 40 and 50, and giving them important responsibilities before mandatorily retiring them at 60, to my mind is better than our own, for it leads to a more rapid advancement of the middle aged and eliminates those who, at least mentally, are over-age. In talking about this the other day, Roger Sherfield, who retired at 60, said he had done so before his wife happened to say what he had heard wives of his friends remark to their husbands when they were going on trip: namely "Take care of yourself" when formerly they would have said "Behave yourself."

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June 6, 1966 - Monday

I was to lunch with Frank Canfield, but had a call this morning saying he was ill. I am particularly sorry for this, for he is shortly leaving his position here with ESSO and going back for what I assume will be one of the top jobs at home in Standard of New Jersey.

Dick Patterson came to see me this afternoon. Since retiring as the Official Greeter in New York, he has been taking an active participation again in business. Amongst other directorships, he is on the board of Technicolor, and brought with him two of its British executives.

I receive a great variety of invitations, but one today seems to me uncommonly off-beat. Governor Clement of Tennessee has invited me to attend a Tennessee country ham breakfast, to be given in conjunction with the Billy Graham Crusade at the London Hilton on Friday, and enclosed with the invitation is a menu for the occasion. The guests are to be regaled with Tennessee country ham, Tennessee buttermilk biscuits, scrambled eggs, red eye gravy, tumblin' creek Tenn. sorghum, fit-for-a-king coffee.

Tonight I dined with Sasha and Isa. Sasha is speechless from a sore throat-- Al Wells has the same ailment, and has not been seen here for quite a time. I have one myself, but can still articulate.

Periodically numbers of people in London seem to suffer from a form of internal flu. It usually lasts only a few days, after which it vanishes or turns into pneumonia. Those who suffer from it develop high fevers that generally disappear as quickly as they have come on. Dr. Gottfried, who is given to unusual rationalizations and explanations, says he is convinced that the diagnosis of such cases is almost invariably wrong, for such symptoms derive from poisoned food served by restaurants and hotels in their attempts to economize by using up surplus provisions. The other day the good doctor introduced me to his favorite patient, Major Christie, aged 87, then delicately left me alone with Christie so I could hear from him how his life had been prolonged by what I call Gottfried's "infernal machines." I had known the Major when he was in the British Embassy in Washington, first under Geddes, and later under Esmé Howard. He travels constantly from one end of the world to the other, bounds up and down steps like a gazelle, and ascribes his extraordinary energy entirely to these mysterious rays. He brought Gottfried out of Austria, where they first met, to England, during the Nazi

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occupation, and considers him a medical genius. I regard him more pragmatically than does Christie, and am glad to pay him, as I understand is done in China, to keep me from getting sick, and have told him that if I ever am ill I do not expect him to charge me anything for a cure.

E went to dinner at the Lambtons, and later to a dance given by Lady Jane Rayne. I had begged off, thinking I would be away from London, but had the misfortune to meet Tony Lambton at lunch, who expressed some surprise at my speedy return.

I had drinks with Ronnie Tree, who was about to go out to dinner with my favorite young girl, Penelope. Ronnie told me Anthony Eden has completed his book about Indo-China. Charlie Collingwood has interviewed Eden on television in this connection, and both of them think the suggestions made by him are of interest and value. I am trying to arrange for Ronnie, Anthony, and myself to lunch together in the near future. Eden has bought a place in Barbados, and his health has noticeably improved, but he will never make a complete recovery.

June 7, 1966 - Tuesday

Archie Roosevelt came to see me again this morning about my getting together with Prince Hassa in, the twenty-year old brother of the Jordanian King. This young man is said to be brilliant. He acts as Regent in Jordan when his brother is away. I believe he finishes his university courses in England this year.

We had a lunch today for:

I had not seen Billy Graham for two years or longer, but was again impressed by his immense personal charm. He is not only extremely good looking, but a conversationalist of the highest order. He brought with him his beautiful daughter.

Graham is a great friend, as well as admirer, of President Johnson. He thinks the civil rights people are grossly mistaken in creating so many difficulties for Johnson, whose desire to eliminate unfair discrimination against Negroes is the most sincere and effective attempt ever made by an American President in this field.

E and I went tonight to a party given by Daphne Straight at the Dorchester Hotel for Betsey and Jock Whitney.

Dean Rusk telephoned me last night, to say he had decided, after talking with Michael Stewart, to come to London on Thursday of this week and talk to the Prime Minister. He wants to give a working dinner at the Embassy residence for

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Lunch - Embassy residence - June 7, 1966

Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce
Lord and Lady Colyton
Princess Marina Chavchavadze
Dr. Billy Graham
Miss Graham
Mrs. Thorneycroft
Mrs. John Gunther
Ambassador and Mrs. George Garrett
Ambassador and Mrs. Richard Patterson
Ambassador Butterworth
Sir John Foster
Mr. Hugh Cavendish
Mr. Ronald Tree
Miss Tree
Miss Isabel Barzun
Mr. Fuller

Regretted

Col. and Mrs. O'Callaghan
Mrs. Clark
Lord and Lady Sefton
Lord Plunkett
Duchess of Buccleuch
Mrs. Billy Graham
Mr. Philip Wilson

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five Americans and five British. He will probably see Harold Wilson the following morning before returning to Washington. Virginia and Dean will stay with us, and we shall have to make the usual arrangements about security and communications.

Betsey and Jock looked well and happy. I had not realized until then that Jock was the Chairman of the Yale committee that proposes candidates for honorary degrees. I told him how sorry I was that circumstances had made it impossible for me to accept this year's invitation from Yale. He seemed to me rather pessimistic about the outlook for the newspaper strike in New York, but said in any event he intended to continue the international edition of the Herald Tribune, although it was possible it might have to be merged with another publication. I suppose if it were cut off from the parent paper the expense of collecting its own news and having its own editorials would be tremendous. I was somewhat surprised to hear from him that it had lost money almost every year, but the amounts were comparatively trifling compared with the losses of the international edition of the New York Times, which are said to be running at the rate of about a million dollars a year.

June 8, 1966 - Wednesday

Sasha has not emerged from her bedroom since the day of her arrival. She has an inflamed throat and a fever of 104. I have a lower fever, but somewhat the same ailment, which has accentuated my laryngitis. Dr. Gottfried came to see her, then stopped by to present me with his usual array of pills. I remained in my room all day and night, reading and writing.

June 9, 1966 - Thursday

Two American Rhodes Scholars, Richard Ruffin and Steve Dickinson, came to see me this morning, to tell me about the Moral Rearmament show "Sing-Out 66". They were not asking for any official American identification with it, but are hopeful it will command wide attention in Great Britain. I have never been an enthusiast over the Moral Rearmament movement, but again was impressed by the undoubted sincerity of young men like these two, who are fervent believers in it.

Ethel and George Garrett stopped by to see me. They are leaving for Paris tomorrow. They [redacted] yesterday to visit Margaret O'Callaghan at a hospital in the country. She was taken ill in Cannes, and after several weeks during which her health did not improve, flew back to London. The Garretts think s[illegible]t no chance of recovery. She is one of my oldest friends from Baltimore [illegible]

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We had planned long ago to lunch alone with Giles and Mrs. Robertson, of Richmond, Virginia, but finally it turned into a fairly large affair. Giles is a native of Charlotte Courthouse, Virginia. The guests were:

Mr. and Mrs. John Nicholas Brown
Mr. Carter Brown
Miss Rebecca Wellington
Mr. Angus Menzies
Mrs. Nathan Milstein (Musician)
Mr. Roderick Cameron
Mrs. Peter Quennell
Mr. Ronald Tree
Miss Penelope Tree
Miss Isabel Barzun
Miss Anne Mansfield (Daughter of Senator Mansfield)
Mr. Lincoln Kierstein (Critic)
Sir Steven Runciman (Author)
Mrs. Ian Fleming
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cotten (Actor)
Mr. Wells

Anne Mansfield is the Senator's daughter. Milstein was busy rehearsing, so could not accompany his attractive wife. Rebecca Wellington is here for a short time from Salzburg. The John Browns are spending a few days in England, in connection with the wedding of one of his relatives. Carter Brown, it is said, will probably replace John Walker when the latter retires as Director of the National Gallery.

Secretary Rusk arrived about six o'clock this afternoon from Bonn. Virginia and he spent the night with us.

He teased me about having found in his bedroom, amongst a pile of assorted books, a copy of Arthur Schlesinger's "A Thousand Days", inscribed to Evangeline and myself. He said he was not sure this was an appropriate display of diplomacy. I did not feel too badly about this, for he knows how deeply I reprobated Schlesinger's attack on him.

E took Virginia and some other people to the theatre, while we had a stag dinner with the Foreign Secretary (Michael Stewart), Sir Bernard Burrows, Sir Evelyn Shuckburgh, Murray MacLehose, and Paul Gore-Booth, on the British side, matched by the Americans, Messrs. Rusk, Schaetzel, Bruce, Kaiser, and Spiers. There was a long discussion of Far Eastern and Nato affairs. Afterwards, Dean and I sat up late in resumption of the conversation we had commenced in Brussels on the subject of new personnel for the State Department.

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I do not understand how his health has stood the buffeting to which his professional life subjects him, but his mind is always clear and orderly. He is an exceptionally fine man.

June 10, 1966 - Friday

I went this morning with Dean and Ron Spiers to 10 Downing Street, to see the Prime Minister, who had with him Michael Stewart, Denis Healey, Burke Trend, and Michael Palliser. Dean Asked the PM whether, if confrontation was brought to an end in Malaysia, the British could not make a contribution later of helicopters, and perhaps give other assistance in Thailand. He thought such action by the British would be in line with their commitment under the SEATO treaty. He received a discouraging answer, for the Prime Minister dwelt at length on the domestic political problem this would pose for him. There was considerable talk about Rhodesia. The PM thinks Smith would like to reach an agreement with the British Government, but it will take some time to know whether anything satisfactory can be worked out.

The Secretary told me afterwards he intended to pursue this question of additional British activity in the Seato area. There is considerable infiltration into Northeast Thailand, inspired by the Chinese.

Healey said if the Malaysian confrontation is ended, HMG only intends to bring home about one quarter of the 50,000 troops now stationed there. Dean told them that amongst other steps we have considered was offering to have a meeting at Geneva on Vietnam, attended by as many interested nations as would like to be represented. There would of course be a number of empty chairs, since it was unlikely Hanoi, Peking or Moscow would send delegations.

On Rhodesia, Wilson expressed optimism over how the sanctions are now working. The whites are being economically squeezed, and are short of cash and credit. He believed the new Zambian sanctions may prove to be the coup de grace, though the Zambians seem to expect Great Britain to foot their bill. Stewart asked the Secretary whether we would receive in Washington some of the CRO people who could talk to us about what help the United States might give in connection with Rhodesia. Rusk replied he would give an answer to this request after his return to Washington. The PM thought that under any arrangement made, the UK would have to guarantee that majority rule would come at some stated time, and under

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definite conditions, and its provisions must not be subject to the future whims of the White Settlers.

Regarding the Seamen's Strike, the PM expects it to crumble within a week or a fortnight's time.

I rode directly from Downing Street with the Secretary to the airport. He said he had, during a short private conversation with Wilson, tentatively arranged for the PM to see the President in Washington toward the end of June, but nothing should be said about this.

Dick Davis came to see me this afternoon. He is relishing his work in Romania, and is being permitted to roam rather freely around the country. His was an excellent appointment.

E has completely lost her voice, having probably contracted influenza, so instead of going to the theatre tonight we sent off Isa Barzun and a young man in our places.

Penelope and Ronnie Tree left us today, and we hated to see them go. They are moving to Rex Benson's apartment.

June 11, 1966 - Saturday

What is called the "heat wave" has continued all week, with temperatures in the seventies.

Sasha is still abed, with a fever varying, in spite of antibiotics, from 99 to 104 degrees. Her illness is now diagnosed as mononucleosis. I fear she is in for a long siege, and may have to remain in her room for three weeks.

I have lost more friends. Whitney Shepardson, who replaced me as Chief of the Secret Intelligence Branch of OSS, when I left Washington for London in 1943, died a few days ago, as did Blanche Knopf, from whom I recently received a letter proposing I do a book of memoirs for her firm. Also, Arthur Kintore, aged 87, whom I met first when he was courting Helena Manchester in 1926.

Yesterday, Frank Canfield came to see me. He is moving to New York in July, and thinks he will retire from the Standard of New Jersey Company on the pension to which he is entitled at his present age of 55. I have asked for his curriculum vitae; it seems to me he is the type of man who would be excellent for one of the top positions in State which I have discussed with Dean Rusk. He has lived abroad almost continuously since 1939, and wishes to settle down at home.

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He is a man of outstanding ability, and impeccable character. Since he is bilingual in French that would be another advantage.

I had a "Literally Eyes Only for Ambassador" telegram this morning, repeating a message from the PM to the President, sent after Rusk's departure.

Harold Wilson gave his reasons for not feeling able to supply even a few helicopters for use in Thailand. He referred to his conversation with Dean about again sounding out Kosygin and Brezhnev on Vietnam. He thought the British Trade Fair, opening in Moscow on July 8, might afford him a reasonable pretext to visit the Soviet Union the weekend of July 9-10. DeGaulle will be there from June 20 to July 2.

Most of the message concerned his proposed trip to Washington. He suggested going there for part of a day during the last week of June, or the beginning of July, and said he would welcome a meeting with the President even if it were only for luncheon.

Since Pompidou will be in London from July 6 to 8, the PM thought if the other dates were not convenient to the President, he could come over around July 15.

If a time is decided upon, he would like to announce it publicly here on June 13 or 14.

If we should soon bomb the oil installations near Hanoi and Haiphong, the PM would not be accused under the proposed scheduling of going to Washington primarily for talks on that subject.

E has a bad cold, so I decided not to go to The Trooping the Colour ceremony at Whitehall this morning, when the Irish Guards will be honored. I have seen it so often during the last thirty-five years that I am not keen to do so again.

I provided tickets for Isa Barzun, Peggy Hitchcock, Louise and Peter Stephaich, and their sons Peter and Paul. All of them came to lunch with me afterwards. I gave Peggy the cufflinks I bought at Cartiers for my godson Tommy, and learned he has already arrived in Britain for his honeymoon, but is devoting part of it to another love, participation in professional automobile racing, one of the most dangerous of occupations.

She told me that dear Helen Clark, her sister-in-law, my lifelong friend, an OSS stalwart, one of the great horsewomen of our time, is in hospital in New York, paralyzed by a stroke. Also, Margaret Biddle's daughter-in-law, Mrs. Mackensie, has died of cancer, thus making a clean sweep of the members of that ill-fated

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family, which is now reduced to Margaret's two young grandchildren. Peggy's cousin Sara Scaife died a few months ago in Pittsburgh of Parkinson's disease. Her boy Dicky is another of my godsons.

Though these tales were lugubrious, Peggy was otherwise her unquenchably gay self. I love her as I would a sister.

I have been reading "SOE In France" by M. R. D. Foote, published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office. It is a sell out. During the war, I knew and worked with dozens of the characters described in it. Opinion in Britain is divided over whether such accounts of clandestine operations should ever be made public. In the case of MI6 they never have been, but it is a permanent organization, whereas the Special Operations Executive came into being to deal with emergency conditions, and was dismantled after the end of hostilities.

I gave thought this evening to what I might say tomorrow night in the Embassy Theatre about USIA's presentation of an informal history of forty years of the American Musical Theatre. The two hundred invited guests will include Cabinet members, politicians, playwrights, critics, and representatives of many facets of British artistic activity. Afterwards, E and I have invited them to drinks and a buffet in the Chancery dining room.

June 12, 1966 - Sunday

Beautiful day. E is speechless and I think must have flu. Sasha remains stricken, Isa has gone off to Oxford to attend a dance and spend the night with the Berlins. This evening I reported at the Chancery at 8 o'clock for what was called a climactic event in our current Festival of American Arts and Humanities. I opened the proceedings. Someone in the Embassy had volunteered to write a script for my delivery on this occasion. It was as follows:

"A funny thing happened on the way to the Embassy.

It didn't have anything to do with seeing such an arresting sight as a Fidler on the Roof, or anyone playing games in pajamas, or hearing any shouts of Damn Yankees as we passed. But it was rather unusual, and I'd like to take a minute to tell you about it.

On the way here in the car, Mrs. Bruce and I were discussing a Family Affair when, out of the corner of my eye, I noticed something whizzing past us along Baker Street.

It's a Bird - It's a Plane - It's a Superman I exclaimed as I sought to attach a name to the unidentified flying object.

Mrs. Bruce, however, saw the apparition differently. "No," she said, I think that's the New Girl in Town - you know, the Funny Girl, Barbra Streisand."

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Now, if my little story hasn't accomplished anything else, surely it must have made tonight's narrator, Producer Hal Prince, happy. For, as this knowledgeable audience already has guessed, I have in passing alluded to the titles of eight of the many productions which he has either produced or co-produced.

We have several other luminaries of the American musical theater here with us this evening--Composer Cy Coleman, Actress Anita Gillette, and Actor Lee Allen. And no list of credits would be at all complete without the mention of Broadway Producer Arthur Cantor and Stanley Flink, managing Director of Playbill Ltd., who arranged this evening's program.

And now we come to the Funny Girl herself. Those of you who have been fortunate enough to see her perform here in London or in New York know that in her opening song she proclaims:

I'm the greatest star, I am by far, But no one knows it.

If we were to delete that last line, I am sure we all could agree that we have a pretty apt description of Miss Streisand.

Incidentally, if some of you think the printer made a typographical error in spelling Barbra's first name on the program, let me assure you that such is not the case. Some time ago she dropped the middle "a" from her name and reportedly is prone to tell interviewers, "I don't care what you say about me. Just be sure you spell my name wrong."

As you all know, she needn't worry over what they say about her. For of all the countless millions of words that have been said and written about her amazing talent, there are few to which she could take exception.

If I were to take a single enthusiastic adjective from each of the articles featuring her, they still would be so numerous as to pre-empt the entire evening's program. I know that would not be to your liking, nor to mine. No string of adjectives or facts can possibly project her electrifying personality the way Barbra Streisand can do it herself in person.

So, I have only one more thing to say:

Let's get on with the show.

I must confess I did not feel up to delivering this message, so I prepared something for myself [redacted] intended to run along these lines:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

On behalf of the US Govt, I welcome you here, and thank you for your attendance. I know I voice your sentiments when I refer on behalf of all of us to our appreciation of the unselfish and generous contribution to be made tonight at great personal inconvenience, for our entertainment by Miss Streisand, Cy Coleman, Anita Gillette, Lee Allen, Hal Price, Arthur Cantor, Stanley Flink, John Curtis, and others.

Since I have never before had such a distinguished, temporarily captive audience, I hope you will indulge me if I make some personal reflections on what is called in the program "An Informal History of Forty Years of American Musical Theatre."

My own recollection of the theatre dates back, for a somewhat curious reason, sixty-four years.

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I saw my first musical comedy on my fourth birthday. Not only was I unmistakably inebriated, but I was accompanied by my Great Grandmother who was then one hundred and two years old. The star on this occasion was George M. Cohan, later more popularly known as "The American Yankee Doodle Dandy."

In my native city of Baltimore I lived in my Great Grandmother's house which sheltered her daughter, a granddaughter, and at various times a son-in-law and three grandsons with their wives and almost innumerable offspring.

I was born when the old lady was ninety-eight. She had come from New Orleans, and after her husband died she moved to Baltimore, a city she detested, although she acknowledged the excellence of its shell-fish, and the variety of its theatrical establishments. It was then a favorite place for trying out plays in transit to New York. As she progressed robustly toward her hundredth year the theatre constituted her greatest pleasure. Rather miraculously she had regained perfect sight, and was able to read even fine print without glasses, although her hearing was somewhat impaired.

I suppose it was for this latter reason that she preferred musicals, for, as she observed, they were "deliciously noisy."

She had long abandoned any effort to communicate with her relatives, remarking that family conservations were inevitably repetitious. Thereafter, she only addressed them in French, a language which none of them understood.

She concentrated on me a sort of twilight affection, including the determination that as soon as I could walk properly she would take me every Monday night to a local theatre.

She believed champagne was excellent for her health, and always drank it during lunch and dinner.

On my fourth birthday I was instructed by her to drink a tumbler of champagne so that I would remain awake at the performance.

Unhappily, when I was six these delightful sallies into stage life were terminated, for my great-grandmother was at the age of 104 translated into a sphere that I fear she will have found intolerable if it has not afforded her theatrical diversions.

I apologize for this nostalgic digression, and we will now get on with the show.

I fear I got rather carried away by my theme, for other recollections of my great-grandmother kept occurring to me. I wound up by describing to the audience the great Baltimore fire of 1904 which, although an extraordinary spectacle, had little bearing on musical comedy except insofar as it eliminated some of the local play houses.

Since our Embassy auditorium holds only asbout 200 people, the guest list was necessarily restricted. The list of those who accepted and came was:

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ACCEPTANCES FOR AMERICAN MUSICAL, SUNDAY JUNE 12th, 1966.

The Rt. Hon. George & Mrs. Brown, Sec. of State for Economic Affairs
The Rt. Hon James Callaghan & Mrs. Callaghan, Chancellor of the Exchequer
The Rt. Hon. Arthur Bottomley, O.B.E. & Mrs. Bottomley, Sec. of State for Commonwealth Relations

The Rt. Hon. R.J. Gunter & Mrs. Gunter & son, Minister of Labour
The Rt. Hon. Kenneth Robinson & Mrs. Robinson, Minister of Health
The Rt. Hon. F. Willey & Mrs. Willey, Minister of Land & Natural Resources
The Rt. Hon. George Wigg, Paymaster General
Mr. & Mrs. George Thompson, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs
The Rt. Hon. Lord Chalfont & Lady Chalfont, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs
The Rt. Hon. Anthony Barber, P.C. & Mrs. Barber, Conservative M.P.
The Rt. Hon Anthony Wedgewood-Benn P.C. & Mrs. Benn, Postmaster General
Sir Barnet & Lady Janner, M.P., Pres. of Council of British Jews
Baroness Asquith, House of Lords, writer
Mr. & Mrs. Charles Doughty, Q.C. & Conservative M.P.
Mr. & Mrs. Richard Marsh, Labour M.P.
Miss Mervyn Pike, Conservative M.P.
Miss Sturgess Jones, Press Officer Conservative Party
Mrs. Barbara Castle, Minister of Transport

Mr. Noel Coward, playwright and actor
Mr. & Mrs. Peter Brook, theatrical producer
Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth Tynan, critic
Mr. & Mrs. Tony Richardson, actor and producer
Mr. & Mrs. Peter Jones, T.V. personality, actor and producer
Mr. & Mrs. Cliff Michelmore, T.V. producer
Mr. & Mrs. Donald Baverstock, T.V. producer
Mr. & Mrs. Donald Ogden Stewart, American writer and humourist

Sir Robert & Lady Fraser, Executive, I.T.V.
Mr. & Mrs. Michael Frostick, Executive, P.A.Y. T.V.
Mr. & Mrs. A.W. Pragnall, Executive, I.T.V.
Mr. & Mrs. Frank Brown, Executive, T.W.W.
Mr. & Mrs. Walter Shenson, Executive, Films
Mr. & Mrs. Bernard Delfont, Impressario and T.V. Executive
Mr. & Mrs. Norman Collins, Executive, I.T.V.
Mr. & Mrs. Ellis Birk, Solicitor & Director A.T.V.
Mr. Harold Davison, Theatrical Agent and Impressario
Mr. Jack Higgins, Theatrical Agent and Impressario

Mr. Evelyn de Rothschild, Banker
Mr. & Mrs. Allen Morris, Banker
Mr. Raymond Bonham-Carter, son of Baroness Asquith
Mr. & Mrs. Tom Meyer, she is Fleur Cowles
Judith, Countess Listowel, writer and broadcaster
M[illegible] Curtis, wife of the pianist
Miss Quita Chavez, Music Adviser, C.B.S.
Mr. & Mrs. Kenworthy, she is Sales Manager of C.B.S.
Miss Susan Walker, friend of Miss Mervyn Pike, M.P.

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Lord Goodman, Head of the Arts Council
Sir Trenchard and Lady Cox, Director of the Victoria & Albert Museum
Mr. Peter Diamand, Director of the Edinburgh Festival
Mr. and Mrs. Yehudi Menuhin, Musician
The Hon. James Smith, Music patron
Mr. & Mrs. Maurice Barr, Head of English Speaking Union
Mr. Benn Sonnenberg, friend of Mrs. Kaiser
Mr. & Mrs. Rees Jones, friends of Mrs. Kaiser
Mr. Ralph Fields, Chairman of Playbill Ltd.
Mr. Stanley Flink, Managing Director of Playbill Ltd.
Mr. Robert Ryan, friend of Miss Anita Gillette
Mr. & Mrs. Gregg Morrison, friend of Mr. Flink
Dr. John Mitchell, Director of I.A.S.T.A.
Mr. Epstein, friend of Dr. Mitchell
Mrs. Eileen Adler, friend of Mr. Flink
Mr. & Mrs. Gilbert Smith, Waterlow & Sons
Mr. & Mrs. Peter Donald, Howard & Wyndham
Mr. & Mrs. Peter Cochrane, Director of Arthur Tooth & Son Art Gallery
Mr. Derek Witt, Music Adviser, C.B.S.
Mr. Nat Berlin, Lew Grade Organisation
Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Lewis, Miss Streisand's Agent
The Hon. & Mrs. Vere Harmsworth, Harmsworth Press
Miss Rita Merkelis, Actress
Mr. Jonathan Lynn, Actor
Mr. & Mrs. Jack Bottel, friends of Mr. Flink

Mr. W.J. Lawrence, Art Editor of The Times
Mr. Peter Rundall, Drama Critic, Plays & Players
Mr. Herbert Kretzmer, Drama Critic, Daily Express
Mr. Michael Hadley, Editor, Musical Events
Mr. David Holloway, Correspondent, Daily Telegraph
Mr. David Lewin, Correspondent, Daily Mail
Mr. Michael Walsh, Correspondent, Daily Express
Mr. Arthur Thirkell, Drama Critic, Daily Mirror
Mr. David Pitman, Correspondent, Daily Express
Mr. Chris Reed, Correspondent, The Sun
Mr. Charles Reid, Music Critic, Punch, Spectator
Mr. John Scouler, Correspondent, Daily Mirror
Mr. Fergus Cashin, Drama Critic, Daily Sketch
Mr. David Nathan, Drama Critic, The Sun
Mr. John Ardagh, Correspondent, Observer
Miss Susan Freeman, Press Association
Mr. Hunter Davis, Correspondent, Sunday Times
Mr. & Mrs. John Maddox, she is Correspondent on Economist

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Mr. Anthony Lewis, London Correspondent, New York Times
Mr. Seymour Freidin, London Executive Director, New York Herald Tribune
Mr. Stoneham, London Correspondent, Chicago Daily News
Mr. Jim Hicks, London Correspondent, Life Magazine
Miss Dorothy Bacon, London Correspondent, Life Magazine
Mr. Henry Simmons, London Correspondent, Newsweek
Mr. Irwin Goodwin, London Correspondent, Newsweek
Mr. Lynn Heinzeling, London Correspondent, Associated Press
Mis[illegible]n Weininger, London Correspondent, Toledo Blade
Mr. [illegible]old Myers, London Correspondent, Variety

The American Ambassador & Mrs. Bruce
The American Minister & Mrs. Kaiser
The Hon. Willis Armstrong & Mrs. Armstrong
Mr. & Mrs. William S. King
Dr. & Mrs. Martin C. Carroll Jr.
Mr. Alfred Wells
Dr. & Mrs. W. Lathem

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The show was a huge success and the participants were really magnificently generous in providing the audience with amusement of such quality. Miss Streisand, looking strangely Oriental, sang several numbers from Porgy and Bess. Cy Coleman and the rest performed admirably. Noel Coward told me [redacted] that he considered Coleman the greatest jazz pianist of our time, although he is almost equally well known as a composer and lyricist. In fact, everyone in the cast was exceptionally expert.

I gave the guests a cocktail party afterward which seemed to go well.

June 13, 1966 - Monday

The Ambassador of Panama came to see me this afternoon about a personal matter upon which he sought friendly advice.

Joe Dasher called on me. He is still living in Munich and using it as headquarters for his representation in Europe of the Bell Systems Company. He has come over here to attend the Hovercraft show, since Bell is a licensee of that contraption. Unhappily for him, both his salary and his retirement pay from the US Air Force are lumped together for taxation by the German authorities. At present this represents a double taxation, and according to him last year cost him in payments to the US and German governments more than his income from both sources.

We went tonight to the Queen's birthday dinner given by the Foreign Secretary and the Commonwealth Relations Office Secretary at Lancaster House. This is the annual banquet for foreign diplomats stationed in London. Charley Clore had a dance tonight at the Hilton, but we decided that the Lancaster House function was enough for one evening.

When Lancaster House belonged to the Sutherlands one cannot but wonder how they used it except when giving huge parties. It is a splendid place for an entertainment by the Government such as was offered us tonight. Almost the whole of the Diplomatic Corps members with their wives were there, as well as numbers of the Cabinet, the Conservative and Liberal Parties. I sat between Mrs. George Brown and Madame Skauge, the conversable pretty wife of the Norwegian Ambassador. E was between Alec Douglas-Home and George Brown. Mr. Stewart and Mr. Bottomley were joint hosts, but Bottomley was charged with addressing the guests. He went far back in history to cite instances of how important Ambassadors were -- I do not think we found his arguments in our favor

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entirely convincing. The reply was made by our gifted Doyen, the Swedish Ambassador, who with his customary felicity gave a graceful turn to the interchange. The Foreign Secretary contented himself with saying we can now all adjourn to the music room, where those who were "skillful and so inclined" might dance.

The whole affair was admirably arranged, and it was a pretty sight.

June 14, 1966 - Tuesday

Geoffrey Agnew called me yesterday, to say there were two unimportant pictures, but rather pleasant ones, coming up for sale this week at Christies of Georve IV and the Duke of York. I went to look at them this morning, and placed a bid through Geoffrey of 100 guineas for the George IV, which though small, is moderately attractive. While there, I fell into conversation with Michael Tree, who is now associated with Christies. He said in spite of lavish advertising he had as yet received no substantial offer for Mereworth Castle, one of the really beautiful houses of England.

The new Rumanian Ambassador, Vasile Pungan, called on me. He is fluent in English and Russian, and I assume, like all Rumanian officials, speaks French. He had been in his country's legation in Washington for four years, and afterwards in Bucharest was Director of the Department of North American and North European affairs. He seemed pleasant and well informed.

Diana Phipps came to lunch with me at the office.

Tonight we had drinks at home for:

Mrs. Antoinette Johnson
Ambassador and Mrs. Berkemeyer
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Berkemeyer
Mrs. Peden
Mrs. Byck
Mr. Griswold
Miss Griswold
Mrs. Robert Rosse
Mr. and Mrs. Mischa Elman
Miss Barzun
Mr. Wells

Fernando Berkemeyer sent us a couple of days ago a copy of his book on his bull fighting collection recently published in Spanish. The accumulation in this field made by his father and himself is supposed to be the finest in the world, and is now housed in a museum at Lima, Peru.

Claribel, Fernando, his brother and sister-in-law, all came in from the Ascot races. His brother is strikingly handsome, and the two Peruvians made a splendid appearance in their grey morning coats.

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Mrs. Johnson is one of Billy Graham's close associates in his present Crusade; she said it was going extremely well. Mrs. Rosse is a daughter of my old friend Walter Dunnington, and has been staying with Nancy Lancaster. Mrs. Peden and Mrs. Byck are Kentuckians recommended to us by Lorraine Cooper. One of them is Democratic National Committeewoman from Kentucky, but said John Cooper will have no difficulty whatever in being re-elected to the Senate. Ben Griswold, head of Alexander Brown Company in Baltimore, founded by his mother's family, also came in from Ascot. His daughter looks like a Hollywood model, and has the almost flaxen hair so characteristic of many members of the Symington family.

I found Mischa Elman interesting on the subject of memory. He is 75, but says his recollection of the pieces he plays is, he thinks, even better than it was when he was younger. He ascribes a good deal of this to the complete concentration required of a violinist. Much of the memory, according to him, comes by touch. He never uses a score, except for rehearsal, for he finds it distracts his concentration. He referred to the danger of hearing a piece played wrongly by another. On one occasion Fritz Kreisler dedicated to him a piece composed or adapted by Kreisler, in the course of which the great master made a short, but significant, mistake when giving it in front of a large audience including Elman. Some weeks later at Carnegie Hall, when Kreisler was present in the audience, Elman returned the compliment by playing this particular piece, in the course of which he made exactly the same error. He spoke of once playing an intricate number and having one of his violin strings break in the middle of it. Instead of suspending the concert, he said he instantly realized that the remainder of the piece did not require the use of that particular string, and continued without it. He cited this as another instance of a thorough knowledge, based on memory, of a musical score. Elman volunteered to do anything our Government might ask him in the way of a free performance some time when he was in London, if we thought it might have some national usefulness.

Again speaking of memory, he remarked that his was not accurate about anything but music; he forgot names and faces, and almost invariably such things as wedding anniversaries.

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June 15, 1966 - Wednesday

I went to see Dr. Hargreaves this morning, to have my teeth cleaned. He has now curtailed his practice to two days a week.

Joan Fontaine, the moving picture actress, came in this afternoon with her publicity man and some photographers, to accept her Eleanor Roosevelt award.

Afterwards, I saw Herman Eilts, here from Saudi Arabia. In the course of our conversation, I asked him about Prince Khalid and Prince Saad, sons of King Faisal, who are respectively at New College, Oxford, and Trinity College, Cambridge. They seem to have had an unhappy experience during their education at Princeton, but are much pleased with the British universities. It has been suggested I see them, which I should like to do.

Joan Fontaine, whom I have never seen in the movies, seemed gay, and is certainly good looking.

I had a message from the Foreign Secretary, asking me to call on him in the early evening at the House of Commons. Earlier in the day, Michael Palliser, at the Prime Minister's office, [redacted] telephoned me to ask whether I thought the Prime Minister should send the President a message, accepting the latter's invitation for Harold Wilson to come to Washington on July 15 or later in the month of July. I told him I believed the Prime Minister would be well advised to do so.

Michael Stewart's reason for having me call was the same. In addition, of course, he wished to know whether I had any idea [redacted] when the bombing of oil installations at Hanoi and Haiphong might take place. I answered that I had no information whatever on this subject, and thought that when the President arrived at a definite decision it would be communicated only to [illegible] people.

Tonight the PM sent off a message to the President with his acc[illegible] a July date, but rather cleverly threw out a feeler in the form of an u[illegible] hint that he hoped the announcement, when made, would not be linked [illegible] a forthcoming bombing [redacted]/action by the US Government. [redacted]

After the diplomatic dinner at Lancaster House the other night, I had a conversation with T[illegible] Heath covering his Washington visit. He was much pleased by it, but expres[illegible] astonishment at the freedom with which politicians mix with journalists, a[illegible] frankly they quarrelled on political matters. He dined with Kay Graham, as well as with the Joe Alsops; on both occasions he said the

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conversation, especially on Vietnam, was so unrestrained as to be slightly embarrassing to a visiting foreigner.

Although I had advised against the President discussing with Heath the possible bombing of the oil depots in North Vietnam, the President told Heath this matter was soon coming up for decision, but he had not yet made up his mind. Heath had the impression from talking with the President, from conversations with McNamara and others, that we were going to engage in such bombing, and probably already would have done so had it not been for the Buddhist disturbances in South Vietnam. The Shadow Cabinet has discussed this subject, and although I did not have it from Ted, the impression is that the Conservatives would be less critical in such an event of the United States than the Labour Party. Heath also saw Acheson, who told him he thought the measures Britain would have to adopt to solve its economic difficulties would be so far reaching and unpopular that only a national government could propose them and carry them out. He believed a party government would not be able to survive long if it attempted the financial and economic action required.

One of the major impressions made on Heath was that American officials, particularly Bob McNamara and George Ball, were more deeply concerned about the state of the British economy than were most politicians in Britain.

We had a dinner tonight at the Embassy for Princess Alexandra and Angus Ogilvy, with the following guests:

Another lot of people came in after ten o'clock:

The party was, I thought, a great success. After dinner, the usual phenomenon manifested itself. It seemed impossible to persuade guests not to congregate in a single room; it reminded me of the psychology of people in a nightclub, who prefer to be uncomfortable in a crowd rather than at their ease in comfortable surroundings.

Princess Alexandra is gay and charming, and Angus Ogilvy an attractive man.

About 11:30, we had supper, with a buffet that looked almost like Gulbenkian's.

After our clients had consumed more than 100 bottles of wines and other liquids, many of them seemed inclined to stay indefinitely. We finally went to bed at 3:00 o'clock.

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Dinner - Embassy residence - June 15, 1966

HRH Princess Alexandra and Mr. Angus Ogilvy
The Earl and Countess of Bessborough
Lady Diana Cooper
Mr. Woodrow Wyatt MP
Mr. Ian and Lady Caroline Gilmour
Mr. and Mrs. Roy Jenkins (Home Secretary)
Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Soames
Lord and Lady Harlech
Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks
Mr. Ronald Tree
Mrs. Harry Phipps
~~Miss Leslie Caron~~
Mr. Charles Harding
Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Miller
Mr. St. John Stevas, M. P.
~~Miss Sasha Bruce~~
The Master of Lovat
Miss Isa Barzun (American friend of Sasha Bruce)
Mr. Cecil Beaton
~~Miss Eliza Lloyd (daughter of Mrs. Paul Mellon)~~
Mr. Peter Coats
Miss Melissa Fairbanks (daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks)
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Montagu Meyer (Fleur Cowles)
Mr. David McEwen
Mr. Alfred Wells

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Supper - Embassy residence - June 15, 1966, 10:30 p.m.

HRH Princess Alexandra and Mr. Angus Ogilvy
Hon. Michael and Mrs. Astor
Mr. John and Hon. Mrs. Chancellor
T. E. The Chilean Ambassador and Madame Santa-Cruz
Mr. Frank and Lady Katharine Giles (Foreign Editor, Sunday Times)
Mr. and Mrs. Nubar Gulbenkian
Lady Elizabeth von Hofmannsthal
Mr. Richard Buckle (Ballet Critic, Sunday Times)
Lord and Lady Melchett
Mr. and Mrs. NigelNicolson
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Petrie (Foreign Office)
Mr. Max and Lady Jayne Rayne
Marquess and Marchioness of Tavistock
Mr. and Mrs. Jocelyn Stevens
Mr. Philip Wilson (son of Mr. Peter Wilson)
~~Mrs. Patricia Wolfscir~~
Mr. George Weidenfeld
Loelia Duchess of Westminster
Mr. George Dix (American friend of Loelia Duchess of Westminster
Mr. David Somerset
Mr. Ronald Grierson
Mr. Robin Douglas-Home
Mr. Bernard Levin
Dr. A. L. Rowse (author and Fellow of All Souls
Mr. Colin Tennant
Mr. Patrick and Lady Amabel Lindsay
Lord and Lady Londonderry
Lord and Lady St. Oswald
Miss Barbra Streisand and Mr. Elliott Gould (he is Barbra Streisand's hubb
Mrs. Sandra Payson Meyer (niece of Mr. John Hay Whitney)
Dr. and Mrs. Jonathan Miller
Mr. Hercules Bellville
Mr. Rudolph d'Erlanger (son of Mr. and Mrs. Leo d'Erlanger)
~~Mr. and Mrs. Willis Armstrong (Minister for Economic Affairs, Embassy).~~
Mr. and Mrs. James Pettus (Attache, Public Affairs, Embassy)
Mr. Peter Halban
Sir Isaiah and Lady Berlin
Mr. Alastair Forbes
The Knight of Glin
Miss de la Falaise (fiancee of Knight of Glin)
Mr. Simon Elliott
Miss Georgina Ward
~~Sir Isaiah and Lady Berlin~~

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June 16, 1966 - Thursday

Nicky arrived before breakfast this morning. I had hoped to go to Ascot today, but since E still has a bad cold, Sasha a high fever, Isa seems not interested in horse racing, and Nicky, for once, was indisposed toward horses, I cancelled the p. The Gold Cup takes place this afternoon, the occasion on which most diplomats, if they go at all, make their appearance at Ascot.

Instead, I made a run through the Antique Dealers' Exhibitio and departed without having made a purchase. There were many tempting objects on display at high prices.

I lunched at Whites, which is comparatively deserted because of racing.

At the office, I became involved in further negotiations over the PM visiting Washington.

June 17, 1966 - Friday

Before eight o'clock this morning Mrs. Peden, the Democratic National Committeewoman from Kentucky, telephoned to say her Governor had arrived last night at the Savoy and was thinking of going to Ascot, persuaded, I would guess by her, that this might give his constituents at home a favorable impression of his interest in horses. He had been due to return to the United States on a noon plane. She thought it would be helpful if I talked to him and offered myself or some one else in the Embassy as an escort to Ascot. I tried to reach him by telephone, but he had, I think wisely, made up his mind to leave as scheduled.

The President has agreed to an announcement of the Prime Minister's visit in July, and the decision will be made public today at 4:00 o'clock British time.

Something must have gone wrong, for Walt Rostow called me this afternoon to ask whether the news was already public here. I told him since it was 4:15 when he talked to me, I assumed this was the case. He said he would call me later on, because there were certain cautionary things they would like the Prime Minister to say I fear that stable door has been locked too late.

Billy Graham came to see me at 10:00 o'clock this morning. It was decided I would ask Michael Adeane, who is at Windsor, whether the Queen would attend the monster rally Graham is holding on Saturday, July 2nd, at Wembley, where he is to address 100,000 or more people. This persuasive fellow also pressed me into promising to read a lesson at one of his meetings. Billy has seen the Queen

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June 17, 1966

(Dear Michael)

Billy Graham came to see me this morning, and was slightly embarrassed to state the purpose of his inquiry. In short, he wished to know what would be the appropriate way for him to ask Her Majesty the Queen whether she would do him the great honor of being present in the Royal Box at Wembley on Saturday, July [illegible] for the culminating event in his Crusade.

I told him I thought the best course to follow would be for me to take this matter up with you.

He expects on that occasion to have all the seating places occupied by an audience of more than 100,000 people, and anticipates there will be many thousands outside who will hear his sermon through microphones.

The meeting starts at 7:30, and will be over between 9:00 and 9:15.

I do not think I can add anything of value in connection with this invitation.

To my mind, Graham is a most inspiring fellow, and sincerely good in every sense of the word. I must admit to a strong partiality for him in private conversation, in which I find him one of the most engaging and attractive men I have ever met.

As you know, his recent tours in the Commonwealth have been marked by immense success. Here it is rather striking to find that reports indicate a vast preponderance of young people in his audiences.

Lt. Col. the Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Adeane,
G.C.V.O., K.C.B.,
Private Secretary to the Queen,
Buckingham Palace.

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I hope you will forgive me for bringing this matter to your personal attention, but it seemed to me under the circumstances the best way to handle it.

With kind personal regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

(David Bruce)

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20th June, 1966

My Dear David

Thank you for your letter of 17th June which reached me at Windsor and which I have laid before The Queen.

Her Majesty very much appreciates Billy Graham's invitation to be present at the end of his Crusade on Saturday, 2nd July, and your recommendation of it. I am to say, however, that Her Majesty very much regrets that she will be unable to be present on this occasion.

Yours sincerely

Michael Adeane

His Excellency the American Ambassador

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privately each time he has come to London, and has preached before her at Windsor. I said that regardless of any other considerations, I surmised she would consult the Archbishop of Canterbury as to the propriety of her, the head of the Anglican Church, occupying the Royal Box on such an occasion. He thought the Archbishop of Canterbury might not favor the idea, but if she consulted the Archbishop of York she would be urged to do so. I wrote a letter to Michael Adeane on the subject, but did not include in it any reference to these internecine ecclesiastical views.

Lester Markel of the New York Times called on me. He appears to be strongly anglophile, and consequently a bit worried about an article written last week by Tony Lewis critical of the apathy of the British toward important political affairs.

At home, we had Nancy Dunraven, Nin Ryan, Isa and Nicky for lunch. The four Yuille sisters are now all widows, which is sad. The enchanting Nancy looked remarkably well. Nin was one of the sponsors of the recent Metropolitan Opera presentation at the Odeon in Paris of The Barber of Seville and The Marriage of Figaro. The performances were sharply criticized by French newspaper critics, with one notable exception, which, appropriately enough, appeared in Figaro.

Nin said that the opera people could not have selected otherwise, since the stage at the Odeon could only accommodate the sets of these two operas--being too small for others in their repertoire.

Mr. Tregaskis reacted rapidly to my sending him Berckemeyer's book on Spanish bullfighting pictures and prints. His man appeared here this afternoon with 18 prints, which I promptly bought.

Jennie Lee called me at lunch time, to ask if I could possibly intervene with Paul Mellon to induce him to allow two British museums to buy paintings he had acquired here within the past couple of years for which no objection to the granting of export permits has been made. She promised to send me around a note about it this afternoon, but I fear it will not arrive in time for me to show it to Paul, who has been at Ascot this week, but is leaving for home tonight. The pictures are still in London.

Walt Butterworth came to see me. He thinks the Canadian Prime Minister is not improving his relationship with President Johnson by criticizing before American audiences some of our foreign policies.

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In looking over old menus, I was especially struck by this one, labelled a typical fashionable dinner party for 18 people in the 19th Century in London. It was spoken of as consisting of two courses, but what courses they were, compared with our present spartan diets!

For a typical fashionable dinner party (for 18 people) the FIRST COURSE consisted of:

Purée of Game
Consommé with Noodles
Shoes of Crimped Cod and Smelts
Matelote of Carp

Calf's Head with Bechamel Sauce
Roast Beef
Turkey with financier sauce
Tongue in chartreuse

Patty with ragout of Lobster
Partridges with Cabbage, etc.
Fillets of Fowl larded
Turban of Fillets of Rabbit
Casselettes of Salpicon of Beef
Mutton cutlets, poubise sauce
Tendrons of Veal with puree of Endive
Lark Patty with Truffles

Then came the SECOND COURSE:

Four Woodcocks roast
Two Pheasants
Capon garnished with cresses
Partridges roast
Fancy pastry garnished with conserves
Salsify Espagnole sauce
Mushrooms—Poulette sauce
Punch Jelly
Sucade of Apples
Poached Eggs on dressed Spinach
Friture of Oysters
Orange Cream

Small Ramaquins of Cheese
Vanilla Soufflé
Lemon Pudding
Tart of Preserved Green Gages.

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I presented an award to Bob Anderson this afternoon from the Department of Agriculture for his meritorious services as Agricultural Attache. His wife came with him, and we were all photographed together.

From 5:30 to 6:30, E and I gave a reception for the cast of "Phedre" in the Embassy cafeteria. This is one of the numbers in the Festival of American Arts and Humanities. The chief part in it is played by Beatrice Straight, Whitney's sister.

Afterwards, we went at 8 o'clock to see the performance in our little theatre. The play, translated from Alexandrine verse into so-called Shakespearean poetry, was well presented, though the plot is almost unbelievably gloomy.

June 18, 1966 - Saturday

At the office this morning. Ambassador Eugene M. Locke came to see me. He is verbose on the subject of Pakistan, where he has just spent a week. I think his appointment may prove to be a good one, for he certainly will not hesitate to present any matter that concerns him to the immediate attention of the Secretary of State and President. Also, his standing with the President will serve, in Ayub's opinion, to balance off what Ayub believes to be the prestige of Chester Bowles in India exercised to Pakistan's disadvantage. I told Locke I could not share his optimism about finding an early solution for the Kashmir problem.

I went down this afternoon to Easton Neston, where Kisty had staying the Quennells, Hercules Belleville, with a pretty girl friend, David McEwen, Marguerite and Mark Littman. It was a lovely day. Tonight there was a tremendous barbecue in the wing of the house for five or six hundred members of the Conservative Party from the neighborhood. They kept going until three o'clock in the morning, but I gave up before eleven. On occasions like this, the local chairman of the Party, in this case Kisty, lend their houses or borrow another, and then have these meetings, with each person attending paying a certain amount of money for food and refreshments.

June 19, 1966 - Sunday

Kisty, Spider Quennell and I went over this morning to call on Lord and Lady Rosebery at their place Medmore. This is where Rosebery has his famous stud. His family has only won the Derby once, then with Blue Peter, whose life-size statue in bronze can be seen from the entrance drive. His father, when a young man,

announced he had three ambitions, one was to be Prime Minister, another to win the Derby, the third to marry the richest woman in England. He realized all three, and in addition wrote several good books. His wife was one of the Rothschilds.

Medmore is like every house I have seen in the so-called "Rothschild style" ugly architecturally. It looks like an ill planned fortress. Inside, it contains more treasures in the way of art objects than any private house I have visited, except those of the Buccleuchs. It is quite extraordinary that so many beautiful and rare things, not only have been gathered together, but have suffered so little from pilferage, fire, or sale. It is not, however, a place in which I should care to live, for it too much resembles a museum. Item after item of its contents came from the French Royal collections; there are carpets that belonged to Maria Theresa, the four finest varicoloured marble busts from 17th Century Venice I have ever looked at, a splendid collection of silver, porcelain, paintings and other rareties. Rosebery is 83, active and mentally alert. She is full of humor, and I thought them an engaging couple. When Lady Rosebery initially asked what Spider and I would like especially to see, since Kisty had been there often before, I opted for French furniture. When the hostess asked Spider whether that suited her, she said the only thing in the way of decoration she particularly detested was French furniture--which got us off to a laughing start. We got back for a late lunch, and found that Jada and Tony Lewis had arrived with their children, as well as Polly Kraft and others. I left on the afternoon train from Bletchley. This rail route, recently electrified, enables the train from Euston to Bletchley to make the run in less than 40 minutes. What was once a little town is now being laid out with the expectation that within a few years it will have a population of 350,000 people.

Sol Linowitz and his wife came to tea with us. Kay Graham had asked us to make a particular point of seeing them. They are touring Europe with their children, expecting to return home in early July. Linowitz is a prominent Rochester lawyer, frequently mentioned lately as a possible Democratic candidate for the Governorship of New York. He is Chairman of the Board of Xerox Company. Its spectacular success during the last few years is said to have gained for him a personal fortune of in excess of 100 million dollars.

I had met him on previous occasions, but only had casual conversations with him. He is personable, intelligent, and known both in New York State and Washington for his constructive and generous attitude toward civic affairs.

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I found the real purpose of his visit this afternoon was to ask my advice about an offer he had received from the President through Bill Moyers to become Ambassador to the Organization of American States (OAS) as successor to Ellsworth Bunker, who wishes to retire. Sol is ready to take a Government position, though it means a severance from his business and professional associations that are ramified and difficult to abandon. Moyers had called him from Washington by telephone to make this offer, and I gather had suggested he talk to me about it.

He does not speak Spanish, nor has he more than a cursory knowledge of Latin American affairs, although he has a wide ranging experience in economic and financial matters in Europe, and to a lesser extent in other parts of the world. His reputation for integrity and ability is such that I should think the State Department would be fortunate if it secured his services in some important capacity. He has already refused one or more ambassadorships on the grounds that he would prefer, if he is to make the shift, a position in Washington, I suggested he reach no definite decision until he returns home and has an opportunity to talk personally with the President. Since he had been asked by Moyers to give an immediate reply, I said it seemed to me the most important thing was for him now to tell Moyers, to whom he is to telephone tomorrow, that he would favorably consider a Federal appointment, provided he believed he was suited for it. Since there is no Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, in view of Tom Mann's resignation, this might be a slot he would find preferable to the OAS Ambassadorship, and more along the lines of his business training. George Ball's resignation will probably be effective September 1; there again, a vacancy will exist. I thought if neither of these two positions have already been committed, he might state his willingness to accept either of them, if tendered, but as a fall-back, say he would be willing, if the President insisted, to become Ambassador to OAS.

He asked whether I had any objection to his telling Moyers such had been my advice. I replied I had none whatever, and if Bill wanted to telephone me, I would repeat to him what I had just said.

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June 20, 1966 - Monday.

Sasha no longer has fever, so we expect her to be up and around soon, although the effects of her illness may be noticeable for a long time. Findley Burns, who suffered the same fate a few weeks ago, returned here today, and says he will be on a rigid diet for six months.

Professor Wylie called on me this morning. He did an American history program for BBC, and hopes a precedent has been established for future such appearances by American historians and scholars. He asked me to write Sir Hugh Greene on this subject, which I gladly did.

E came to the office for lunch. Later I saw Jack McCloy, who has been in Europe on legal business for oil companies. We exchanged a good many sallies about our various friends in foreign countries. Jack is worried about the vacancies in the State Department, and thinks they should rapidly be filled. He believes, as I do, it is especially important to have some one after George Ball's departure who will fully appreciate the essentiality of our association with Western Europe. He said his mother-in-law had died at the age of 97, but remained entirely lucid until just before her death. She lived in the same house for seventy years. Both Jack and Lew Douglas were almost as attached to her as were her daughters.

I had a letter from Arthur Schlesinger, introducing Frank Davidson and his brother Alfred Davidson, who are interested in the Channel Tunnel project. I had seen Frank previously on this subject. They expect governmental decision to be reached during the visit here of Pompidou in early July, but believe the French are more enthusiastic about the project than the British. They had a notion it might be well if they could see the Prime Minister and try to influence him favorably toward it.

I said I had doubts about the wisdom of this procedure. I did not know how he stood on it, although he seemed favorably disposed toward it when one of the Davidsons saw him before he took office. Nevertheless, it seemed to me any such approach, if made at all, should come from their British partners. Also, I doubted whether under the British Cabinet system they, or any one on their behalf, should apply directly to the Prime Minister, but should, initially at least, address themselves to the Cabinet Ministers primarily concerned.

They finally decided to discuss the question with Sir Frank Lee, an old acquaintance of Frank Davidson. In addition, they might solicit Sir Eric Rolls' counsel. This was agreed.

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I spent most of the evening trying to put together some notes on a speech I am to make at Balliol College next week about the Felix Frankfurter Fellowship.

June 21, 1966 - Tuesday

Sy Freidin called on me this morning. He thinks the newspaper strike in New York will be settled in a week or two. Thus far, it has not financially crippled the three papers involved, since they were insured against such strikes until at least recently. The Unions apparently have remained adamant on all attempts to install automation machinery. This will put the New York papers at a great disadvantage with their competitors in other parts of the country.

Lunched at Bucks. Bill Burden came to see me this afternoon. He had been in Geneva at an Atlantic Institute meeting. He is active and interested in Nato affairs. I asked if he were still buying wine, and received the expected answer. It really is a mania with him, and he has a magnificent cellar.

Julian Amery called on me. As a result of our conversation, I sent this telegram to Tom Judd:

The following people came for drinks with us this evening:

Poor Winsor French was in a wheelchair, looked after by a companion. The hardening of arteries in his brain has reduced him to a sad state of health. There is no operation possible for such a condition. I found Isaac Stern, the renowned violinist, not only charming, but helpful in his attitude toward cultural affairs program As a member of the Arts Council (or whatever it is called) at home under the chairmanship of Roger Stevens, he is thoroughly familiar with the USIA and State Department Cultural Office program. He participated in a symposium in our Embassy theater last night, during which he is said to have talked brilliantly. He thought, however, as I do, that we should never again mount such a festival if it is restricted in its appeal to such a comparatively small number of people as the 200 who can be seated in our Embassy auditorium. We have agreed to have further talks on this at some future date, and meanwhile, as the opportunity occurs, both he and I will mention it to Harry McPherson at the White House, and to Frankel at State.

E and I, Sasha, Findley and Martha Burns, and Nicky, went to the Wyndham Theatre tonight, to see "The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie", in which Vanessa Redgrave was the star. It was, on her part, a thoroughly polished performance.

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For Thomas Judd, EWA, from Bruce.

Julian Amery, former Minister of Aviation, former MP, son-in-law of Harold Macmillan, came to see me today. He is leaving Thursday evening of this week for New York City, where he will spend three or four days arranging to write articles and to deliver lectures.

He would then like to go to Washington for a few days, in the course of which he would much appreciate it if he had an opportunity to exchange views regarding his main area of interest, which is East of Suez.

He is known here as a hawk on Vietnamese affairs, a supporter of American policy there, and visited the country when he was in the Cabinet.

He said that since he was no longer in office or Parliament he did not think it right to ask to see the highest authorities in the State and Defense Departments, but nevertheless would greatly appreciate any interchanges he might have with ~~xxxxxx~~ specialists on Southeast Asian affairs, as well as the Middle East, Yemen, and South Arabian Federation, also Hong Kong.

He hopes to see King Faisal, and will make arrangements on his own to do so if King is available.

I would suggest that if they are willing, Ray Hare, Bill Handley and Bill Bundy give him a little time. Although he is way out in right field on Rhodesia, and is not presently in the best graces of the Conservative leadership, he is an intelligent, interesting, attractive man, who has been

/helpful

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helpful in the past to the United States and may be in a position to be so in the future. In addition, because of his connection with Harold Macmillan, I do not think he should be completely disregarded.

I told him I would communicate with the Department, and they in turn could inform him through Ambassador Dean what, if anything, can be arranged for him.

He does not know where he will be staying in New York, but will inform British Ambassador after his arrival.

Will you also pass word to Miss Kay Halle, 5001 Dent Place, of his plan to come to Washington next week, and give her his address in New York when you get it from British Embassy.

I would appreciate anything you could do to further his modest wishes and to have him seen before he starts on his articles and possibly lectures, in both of which exercises he is gifted.

BRUCE

AMB:DBruce/eo - June 21, 198[illegible]

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Drinks - Embassy residence - June 21, 1966

Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Stern

Mrs. William Glassford

Mr. and lMrs. Carroll Rosenbloom } Sen. Robert Kennedy

Mr. and Mrs. David Naylor-Neyland)

Mr. Winsor French

Miss Sharon Stokes

Miss Bunny Lowe

Sasha Bruce

Nicky Bruce

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SECRET

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June 22, 1966 - Wednesday

Staff meeting this morning.

Wallace McClenahan, formerly an Overseas representative of Gulf Oil, now retired, came to see me. He served last winter as a public member of the Selection Board, and has just finished a trip, again as a public member, with the Inspection Corps. He takes a great interest in Foreign Service affairs. He feels there is too much dead wood at the top, and the way ought to be opened for more rapid promotions. A start on this could, in my opinion, best be made by whittling down and finally abolishing the class of Career Minister. He believes it would be well if, after young officers passed their examinations, they were given some practical experience in business or professional occupations before assignment to their first posts. I have long entertained the same view, but under present competitive conditions in the Service, unless such a procedure applied to all, it would be unfair.

McClenahan is particularly keen to bring about a better understanding between the American business communities in capitals and Embassy officers. He thinks the situation in England, where he lived for some years, needs no improvement, and that the same is probably true in the larger capitals of Western Europe, but there is a failure of contact in other parts of the world. He fears that many of the young career officers regard American businessmen with some degree of suspicion.

I lunched at the office and called immediately afterwards on the Soviet Ambassador at 13 Kensington Palace Gardens. He is the most conversable Soviet diplomat I have ever met. He attended the Party Congress in Moscow, and said there were about 8,000 officials present. He thought British politicians were much readier in speech than his own people. Part of this he ascribed to the necessity in the Soviet Union of making lengthy addresses on important occasions. What was said required the approval of the Central Committee, and therefore no deviation from the text was advisable. Consequently, public speeches by their leading personalities tend to be infrequent and long. Moreover, in their educational system they do not place nearly as much emphasis on debating and oratory as is the case here. He told me the wheat crop in the Soviet Union had suffered greatly in some areas at the time of harvesting from unseasonable rains. This probably explains the enormous purchases of wheat recently made by the Soviets in Canada and France.

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The earthquakes in Tashkent are still going on. They have been sporadic since April. Before that, the last one reported was 100 years earlier. Tashkent has a population of over a million people, and the Government is now relocating many of them in satellite cities around its perimeter. Soviet scientists feel that a mountain is trying through upheaval to surface.

The Ambassador of Burundi, Pascal Magenge, paid me a courtesy call at my office. He is a Tutsi, not of their usual abnormal height, but I should judge [redacted] close to six feet. We had a report that he was involved in a scandal in [redacted] Bonn, his preceding post, and was not well thought of there. The British withheld approval of his appointment in London for six weeks. In addition to representing his country here, he is also Ambassador to Greece--an odd combination.

John and Margaret Walker arrived this morning, to stay with us. They will only be here a short time, although they will return later in the summer. He is on a brief tour, scouting for pictures.

June 23, 1966 - Thursday

E and I attended the Memorial Service this morning for Lady Dorothy Macmillan at St. Margaret's. Never have I seen the solidarity of the Establishment, British politics and society, regardless of party, more strongly represented. The Prime Minister and his wife were there, as well as leading politicians of all denominations. It was a comparatively simple occasion, enlivened as far as I was concerned by sitting next to Quintin Hogg, a devoted churchman, who sang more lustily than any one in the audience.

We had a lunch at home today for people so mixed in their interests that one would have thought there was little common ground to be found between them. Actually it went off well. I never before had met Robert Graves. He is remarkably sympathetic and full of humor.

Billy Hitchcock called on me this afternoon. He is here on Lehman Company business.

Later I attended the annual meeting--since I am the Honorary Chairman--of the Council of the American Museum in Britain, at 6 Smith Square, the house of Lady Jamieson.

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Lunch --- Embassy residence - June 23, 1966

Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce

Mrs. Myron Cowen

Mr. Drew Dudley

Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Moffatt

Amb. Labouisse

Mr. and Mrs. Ricardo Siere

Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Freidin

Lord Hardwicke

Mf. Jeffrey Gates

Mr. Claude Lancaster

Mr. and Mrs. Wells

Miss Sasha Bruce

Miss Isabel Barzun

Nicholas Bruce

Mr. Robert Graves

Regretted

Mr. and Mrs. John Pope
Miss Haslip
Mr. and Mrs. Braga
Mrs. Ed Murrow
Mr. Casey Murrow
Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Agar

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Harold Caccia was supposed to chair the meeting, but did not appear, so I took his place. We had reports of various kinds covering the past year's operations. The museum deficit amounted to about £11,000, most of which is covered by a special grant from the Halcyon Foundation. The membership, both British and American, has increased steadily and satisfactorily.

I suggested to Nin Ryan, representing the American affiliate, the sending of contribution and membership blanks to me, as well as having them on hand at the museum. Up to now there have been no approaches made to travelling Americans for subscriptions.

The museum has generated much interest here, and the British members have been cooperative and helpful about it. Lady Jamieson is especially active in trying to expand local membership. Amont those at the meeting were Lord Salisbury (President of The Georgian Group), Malcolm Muir, from New York, Bob Coe, who had come over from France, and half a dozen others.

From there, I went over to the House of Commons, to see the Prime Minister. I delivered to him this message from the President that I was instructed to show him as late in the day as possible:

I assume the bombing of oil installations near Hanoi and Haiphong will take place as soon as weather conditions are favorable. After my return to the office, I sent this telegram:

I would imagine that immediately after the action takes place and is known here, we will have massive demonstrations in various parts of Great Britain, but especially in London. As a sample of what takes place under more ordinary circumstances, I had the following report today from Henry Kemp, our Security Officer, about movements scheduled to protest our policies in Vietnam from June 23 to July 4. They were:

Carmen Esnault-Pelterie arrived today to stay with us for a short time. The annual Heinz dance took place tonight. I intended to attend it, but E had to go alone, for I have had a recurrence of fever.

June 24, 1966 - Friday

Dr. Fred Holloway, President of Esso Research, called on me this morning. He is a member of Bill Crockett's Business Advisory Group on management methods and problems. I enjoyed talking to him, since he has had great experience

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QUOTE -

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I am writing to let you know that we now feel it necessary to go ahead with the operation against Pol installations which Dean Rusk discussed with you and Michael Stewart during his London visit.

I have taken this decision only after carefully reviewing the whole matter again, and particularly after receiving a full and complete report of the mission carried out by Ambassador Ronning in Hanoi last week. The State Department is prepared to give you fuller details on the Ronning findings. In essence, Ronning found Hanoi unwilling to discuss any conditions even for preliminary talks that would remotely be acceptable. While there were some slight changes in Hanoi's treatment of particular matters, the sum total of their position appeared to be that they were unwilling to engage even in the kind of preliminary talks we had with them in Rangoon unless we were prepared to cease bombing totally and permanently, without any reciprocal action whatever on their part.

In the face of this discouraging reading, and in the light of accumulating evidence both of the importance of the Pol installations and a program to disperse them beyond our reach, I have concluded that there is simply no choice but to go ahead. The operations depend on the weather, and I ask that you hold this information in the fullest personal confidence. When they are carried out, we expect to announce them in Saigon, and will do our best to give you advance notice.

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We shall of course be depicting the operation solely as an extension to a limited extent of existing policy. I can assure you that I shall continue to guide our operations personally and that they will be directed solely against valid military targets and not against population centers. Our military commanders have accepted the most stringent operating orders in order to prevent any significant civilian casualties, or any other damage unrelated to the precise objectives.

With warm regards,

Lyndon B. Johnson

END QUOTE

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AmEmbassy LONDON

SECRET

Charge: STATE *Classification* Control:

ACTION: Secstate Washington FLA[illegible] Date:

NOLIS/NINA

EYES ONLY FROM BRUCE

Deptel 7699.

Delivered Presidential message personally to Prime Minister six p.m. tonight London time.

It was evident he had expected this news sooner or later. He said he thought this gave him the necessary "blue sky" he had referred to in a communication to the President on this subject. He added that he considered he had adequately informed the President of what he would say to the House of Commons when the event took place. He believed there were certain suggestions in a previous Presidential message which he could weave into his statement to the Commons.

However, although he will make it clear he continues to support generally American policy in Vietnam, and will lay the blame for failure to come to the conference table on the North Vietnamese Government, he will disassociate the British Government from approval of this particular action.

GP-[illegible].

BRUCE

NOD'S REVIEW

Cat. A - Caption removed; [illegible] OSTADEC

Cat. B - [illegible] OSTADEC [illegible] S/S

Cat. C - Caption and custody retained by S/S

Reviewed by: [illegible]

Date:

AMB:DBruce/eo - June 23, 1966

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-104

"LIMITED OFFICIAL USE"

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Ambassador

DATE: June 23, 1[illegible]

THRU : ADMIN - Mr. M[illegible]

FROM : A/SY - Henry W. Kemp

SUBJECT: Scheduled Demonstrations [illegible]

Police advised today concerning the following demonstrations concerning U.S. activities in Vietnam:

June 23, 24, 25, and 26

The CND plans to picket the Chancery tonight, 6-7 p.m.; tomorrow evening, 6-7 p.m.; Saturday, noon to 1 p.m.; and sometime Sunday afternoon or evening.

No firm estimate of how many persons will demonstrate. Police, however, anticipate only token demonstrations by a few people.

July 3

The CND, Committee of One Hundred and the British Council for Peace in Vietnam plan a large rally at Trafalgar Square, beginning at 3 p.m., followed by a march to the Chancery. "Thousands" are expected.

Although the schedule calls for the demonstrators to march to the Embassy after the Trafalgar Square rally, there is no assurance hundreds will not come to the Chancery before the rally is over. This has happened in the past.

For the past 10 days or so the Communist Party newspaper has been calling almost daily on its members to support this rally.

July 4

Peggy Duff, a CND functionary, plans to lead picketing of the Chancery from 6-7:15 p.m., hand in a petition at 7:15 p.m., and then proceed to the Residence to protest.

Present estimates are 300 participants. However, last October, the number who appeared under Duff's auspices exceeded estimates five-fold and police wouldn't be surprised if more than 300 appear on this occasion.

Cont/....

EXEMPT FROM AUTOMATIC DECONTROL

"LIMITED OFFICIAL USE"

"LIMITED OFFICIAL USE"

There is some possibility of [illegible]
group.

With respect to the [illegible]
in Regent's Park [illegible]
Works. Scotland Yard [illegible]

I will be in touch with the police on this (as well [illegible]
other demonstrations) and if permission is granted to demonstrate in the Park, I will assure that there will be adequate police protection from the Metropolitan Police in the area, Royal Park Police and Special Branch plainclothesmen.

If it should be deemed necessary, I could have some Marines available, in or out of uniform as desired.

Also, in the event of the demonstration, the main entrance vehicle gate could be closed and the Residence secured [illegible] at night.

The Peggy Duff group of demonstrators has in the past tried to break through police lines with vehicles as well as on foot.

cc: The Minister

A/SY:HWKemp/epr

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in administration and personnel matters in his own company. He is baffled by the whimsicality with which governmental personnel is often shifted from post to post. He says Standard of New Jersey is further decentralizing its operations, and expects to run them on a regional basis with great latitude accorded to the chiefs of these regional offices in personnel and management affairs. He thinks the principal difference in this field between a large American corporation and the government is that the former wishes to retain for long periods of time in the same area men and women who have become specialists there.

We have had an influx of replacements on the staff--Peter Skoufis is temporarily under the tutelage of Findley Burns, and will shortly assume his duties as Counselor for Administration. Jack Herfurt, who once worked for me in Paris, is to fill Leon Cowles' position, and Ron Spiers the vacancy left by George Newman. I think we are fortunate in obtaining the services of these three individuals.

Burns and Skoufis came in this morning to suggest we try to snatch Robert Skiff from Nairobi, to take Al Wells' place when he leaves on September 30.

I lunched with Robin Brook at Bucks. I had not seen him since the war. He is Chairman of the Ionian Bank. He was one of the leading men in SOE, at which time I saw him frequently. He did a fine job there.

The Mayor of Stratford-Upon-Avon, Councillor Patrick Dare, came to see me this afternoon. He has asked E and myself to make a visit to the City either officially or unofficially.

True C. Hayford, an American, Assist Manager of Foundry Operations for Ford (UK), called on me.

Robin told me that Passy (Dewavrin) came over to London every few months, to spend a couple of days. I said how sorry I was always to have missed him, and wanted particularly to see him on one of these occasions. Brook was one of Hugh Gaitskell's most intimate friends, and is also the Executor of his estate. He said the cause of Gaitskell's death has never been satisfactorily diagnosed. He suffered from a rare virus for which no cure is known.

We had an interesting talk about SOE matters and mutual friends. Robin takes a great interest in wines. He tells me the best wine list in Europe is at the Gore Hotel in London, although the food there is mediocre. We each have some bottles of 1929 Red Bordeaux and Burgundy that we intend to share together one of these days.

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Hayford, a month or so ago while driving home at night, stopped at a pub and imbibed too much alcohol. He ran into a pillar in the middle of the street, was naled off to the nearest police station, and when his case was tried, pleaded guilty. His license was taken away from him for twelve months. He wanted my advice on what, if anything, he could do to get this sentence reduced. I told him I did not know enough about British law and the circumstances surrounding the case to be helpful, but suggested he lay the whole matter before Sir Patrick Hennessey, the Chairman of his company. He seemed to think this was a good idea. I feel sorry for him, since a man in his responsible position at Ford who is not allowed to drive a car must appear somewhat ridiculous to his employees and customers.

Ricardo Siere called on me. His Spanish bank is profiting beyond any of his expectations. He talked at some length about the Spanish negotiations with the British over Gibraltar, reaffirming what Santa Cruz asserted, namely that on this issue the Spanish people are unanimous in wishing what they call its return to their sovereignty. He is going off in a few days to join his yacht, in order to take the Dukes, Lynda Johnson and her party, on a cruise.

Charles Frankel called me from the Department this afternoon about assigning an Educational Officer here. I asked him to write me the details. We went on to discuss what Isaac Stern told him about our recent conversation regarding Cultural Attaches and the possibility of having such an officer under the complete jurisdiction of the State Department and reporting directly to the Ambassador. Frankel is in favor of this.

The new Yugoslav Ambassador, Ivo Sarajcic, called on me. He is 51; his only previous diplomatic post was as Ambassador to Austria; later he served as Assistant Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Belgrade. He is affable, humorous, speaks excellent English. He said the supplement of today's Daily Telegraph carried an article with photographs on persons alleged to be his spies in his Embassy.

Tonight E and I went to 2 Belgrave Square to say good-bye to the Costa Rican Ambassador, Madame Chittenden. I am extremely sorry she is leaving--she is gay, intelligent and attractive.

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June 25, 1966 - Saturday

Last night we had a flap over the question of military equipment sold by the British to the United States Government being used in Vietnam. The Prime Minister and Healey are both on record as saying it is British policy not to supply arms for Vietnam, basing this position on the British Foreign Secretary being Co-Chairman of the Geneva Conference Committee. Bill Brubeck had prepared a telegram on this, but we decided it was of such importance we should consider the matter again this morning. I came to the office and finally we sent off this message to the Department:

June 26, 1966 - Sunday

I read the telegrams this morning. One (as follows) was of especial importance, since it was a communication from Ball as Acting Secretary, but undoubtedly was dispatched at the President's orders. I called up Mr. Halls, the Prime Minister's principal private secretary, and told him if it were desired I would be available all day for any discussion on the subject involved.

Also, I sent off this telegram for George Ball:

This afternoon, Ball called me from Washington to say he was about to go on a program of Meet the Press, in the course of which he would make a short statement on forecasts that had recently appeared in the papers about the US decision to bomb oil installations near Haiphong and Hanoi. He told me he would say, in connection with armaments for Vietnam, that the matter was under discussion. In response to my inquiry about where the bombing leak originated, he authorized me to tell the Prime Minister there was no question of its having come from London, since it had taken place in Washington. Later we received a telegram from him, repeating his message to Secretary Rusk, who is in Canberra for a Seato meeting, in these terms:

This arms issue is an explosive one, and the British have fouled it up by Healey's fuzzy statement in the House of Commons last week At home, if the British refuse to have any military material supplied by them used in Vietnam, there will be a storm of protest.

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EXDIS

For Acting Secretary and SecDef from Bruce

Subject: British Military Materiel for Vietnam

1. I am concerned over the tricky political situation the British Government finds itself in here, and the potential difference of view between our two Governments, on the subject of British military equipment for possible use in Vietnam. Both Healey and Wilson are now on record in Commons that it is British policy not to supply QUOTE arms UNQUOTE for Vietnam QUOTE directly or indirectly UNQUOTE, basing this policy on the British position as co-chairman of the Geneva Conference.

2. The issue is getting a big play in the London press (see reftel B) and the Government is being heavily critized for its confused position as stated by Healey on June 25. There will be further questions in the Commons on Monday when the Government spokesman will be Mrs. Eirene White, who is much less skillful on such matters than Healey. The Government will be under attack from the Labor Left to state an even more categorical prohibition on arms supply for Vietnam and, perhaps, from Heath and the Opposition on the other hand to supply arms to the US without restriction as to use.

3. This is a particularly difficult time for the Government to confront this issue with its own left wing, which is already restless over the seamen's strike, incomes policy, and East of Suez generally. Given the stresses within his own party and the amount of press interest, the Prime Minister may not be able to impose his personal views within the Government, even if he is prepared to accommodate US policy interests.

4. The Prime Minister, as well as other key ministers, are scattered for the weekend and will not be able to review this problem before Monday. In the meantime, as I understand it, Healey's tentative idea is to seek Cabinet Committee approval early in the week for a Government statement barring sale of any QUOTE lethal items UNQUOTE which might be used in Vietnam.

5. At the official level, Foreign Office thinking is that Mrs. White on Monday will simply repeat Healey's position of last Thursday. Meanwhile Foreign Office wiring Healey transcript to Canberra for Stewart to discuss with the Secretary. Beyond this, the Foreign Office has not come to grips either with Healey's views or with the problem of American interests in the subject.

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6. In brief, the British have not yet fully evaluated the impact of this issue in the US. In my judgment, if the US Government has a serious interest in preventing firm British commitment to a policy embargoing QUOTE lethal items UNQUOTE for Vietnam, there are probably only these alternatives open to us:

A. It might be possible, if the US disavows interest in procuring any such items for Vietnam, to persuade the British Government then to forego any further policy statement on the grounds that the question is moot.

B. If the US wants the British to repudiate Wilson's and Healey's prior statements, and to reject any such arms embargo (e.g. UK to assert willingness to sell to the US without restriction as to end use) the only chance of taking this up successfully would be at the personal level between the President and Prime Minister. If we take this line, it should be recognized that we are posing Wilson with a most sensitive domestic political problem.

C. If President does communicate with Prime Minister he may wish to consider proposing that British take position that they are willing to restrict arms sales for use Vietnam if Soviets do likewise -- i.e. parity for co-chairmen -- and that, in absence of such Soviet agreement, British will supply US without restriction as to end use.

7. As indicated in reftel A, I believe we should avoid any public comment until it is possible to discuss the problem at the top levels of the British Government next week and until a position has subsequently been decided. In the meantime, we are confining our comment on Alne's activities in London to a statement that he is here QUOTE at the request of British officials for one of series of continuing discussions regarding the sale and purchase of various items of defense equipment. UNQUOTE

Exclusion
Cat. A - Caption reviewed;
Transferred to C/FADRC
Cat. B - Transferred to C/FADRC
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Cat. C - Caption and custody
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Reviewed by:
Date: 13 May 19 81

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NODIS
For Secretary from Acting Secretary

Believe it essential that you impress on Michael Stewart immediately the serious consequences for American public opinion if UKG persists in treating us like Pakistan with regard to arms sales. We have not been seeking to buy British arms for Vietnam but have been searching for items we can buy in offsetting F-111. However, we cannot be put in position where British express willingness to s[illegible] us non-lethal but not lethal weapons.

Denis Healey fuzzed the issue in Commons on June 24, but further Parliamentary questions have been put down for Monday, and I believe you should impress on Stewart necessity for strong advice to London before Monday morning.

The only appropriate position for the UKG to take is that it will, as Co-Chairman of the Geneva Conference, desist from selling arms to the USG for Vietnam if the other Co-Chairman, the Soviet Union, will desist from selling arms to Hanoi.

Hope to avoid having to involve highest-level in this matter for reasons you will understand.

NODIS REVIEW
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Reviewed by: [illegible]
Date: [illegible] 19[illegible]

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NODIS/NINA

EYES ONLY FOR ACTING SECRETARY FROM BRUCE

Ref Deptel 7774.

Message will be delivered to Prime Minister before noon today by his principal private secretary Halls.

Since I shall probably be seeing PM tomorrow, it would be helpful, provided you are free to do so, if I could be informed of probable source of leak, especially since Henry Brandon article in today's Sunday Times under Washington byline is certain to provoke wide comment here.

I recognize, of course, that this may be impracticable or inadvisable, and the information would only be useful to me if I could pass it on to Prime Minister.

NOD'S REVIEW

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Cat. C - Caption and custody
retained by S/S

Reviewed by: [illegible]

Date: [illegible] 19

SECRET

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NODIS/NINA

EYES ONLY FOR AMBASSADOR FROM ACTING SECRETARY

Please convey to Prime Minister by most secure means the following message:

1. In view of the fact that the probability of an American air attack on the Pol installations in the Hanoi-Haiphong area has leaked to the press in Washington, the decision has been taken to cancel at this time the proposed operations.

2. The USG would greatly appreciate it if the Prime Minister would make every effort to maintain the security on this and the previous message on this subject.

3. In the light of this experience, we regret that hereafter it will probably not be feasible for us to give prior information on prospective specific military operations in Vietnam.

NODIS REVIEW
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Cat. B - Transferred to O FADRC with additional access controlled by S/S
Cat. C - Caption and custody retained by S/S
Reviewed by: [illegible]
Date: [illegible] 19[illegible]

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June 27, 1966 - Monday

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I went to the tailor's this morning, to try on two summer suits. These are of 6/7 oz. cloth. Since Britishers seldom wear any clothing of less than 12 oz., it is difficult to find comfortable apparel here for wear at home.

Harry Shullaw came to see me this morning, and afterwards Robert Alcorn. The latter's books on OSS are still enjoying large sales.

I lunched with Lord Thomson and a galaxy of diplomats. The guests were:

The Prime Minister threw himself open to questioning. In the course of it he had a short debate with the Spanish Ambassador over the sovereignty of Gibraltar, to which Wilson said HMG could not agree. He also made declarations on non-proliferation, disarmament, and perhaps most difficult of all, the sale of arms by the British to us that might be used in Vietnam. He referred to British responsibilities in connection with the Co-Chairmanship of the ICC, seemed to indicate there was no question of selling bombs, but as regarded other war materials he saw no purpose in trying to consider their end use possibilities.

There are, of course, many inconsistencies in this statement, since there is an embargo on arms sales to South Africa, Portugal, and certain other countries. He did not say what we desire, namely that if the Russians will stop supplying armaments to North Vietnam, the British will not sell lethal weapons to the US for transfer to South Vietnam.

Roy Thomson told me he had just bought another two newspapers in the United States. He now has his eye on the London Times, and thinks it not impossible he will eventually acquire it. Also, he said he was looking into the possibilities of obtaining an interest in the international editions of the Herald Tribune and the New York Times. His ambitions are really imperial. I never cease to marvel at the adroitness with which the Prime Minister answers embarrassing questions.

When we left, each guest was presented with a book on the dancing of Margot Fonteyn, excellently illustrated.

Charles Shepardson, of the Federal Reserve Board in Washington, came to see me. He had lunched at the Bank of England, but was skeptical over what he heard there of prospects for a marked improvement in British economics and finance.

Percy Winner came to call on me with his son Christopher. Afterwards, I saw Harry Labouisse. I had suggested him, both to the President and Dean Rusk, for one of the top jobs in the State Department, but both thought he would be unwilling to leave

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Thomson House, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1
Telephone TERminus 1234

From the [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

GUEST OF HONOUR:

The Rt. Hon. Harold Wilson, M.P.	Prime Minister.

GUESTS:

H.E. Señor Dr. Don. Alejandro Lastra.	The Ambassador of the Argentine Republic.
H.E. Dr. Josef A. Schöner.	The Ambassador of Austria.
H.E. Mons. Radenko Grigorov.	The Ambassador of Bulgaria.
H.E. Señor Dr. Don Alfredo Araújo.	The Ambassador of Columbia.
H.E. Mons. Erling Kristiansen.	The Ambassador of Denmark.
H.E. Señor Dr. Alejandro A. Espaillat Grullón.	The Ambassador of the Dominican Republic.
H.E. Mons. Jenö Incze.	The Ambassador of Hungary.
H.E. Mr. Shigenobu Shima.	The Ambassador of Japan.
H.E. Mr. Amwar Nuseibeh.	The Ambassador of Jordan.
H.E. Senor Licenciado Don Eduardo Suárez.	The Ambassador of Mexico.
H.E. Mons. Arne Skaug, G.C.V.O.	The Ambassador of Norway.
H.E. Señor Don Gonzalo N. de Aramburu.	The Ambassador of Peru.
H.E. Mons. Jerzy Morawski.	The Ambassador of Poland.
H.E. Senhor Dr. Manuel Farrajota Rocheta, G.C.V.O.	The Ambassador of Portugal.

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H.E. Mons. V. Tungrin.	[illegible]
H.E. Mons. [illegible]	
H.E. El Marqués de [illegible]	
H.E. Mons. [illegible]	
H.E. Mons. Léon de [illegible]-Reichenbach.	[illegible]
H.S.H. Prince Pierng Nobadol Rabibhadana.	The Ambassador of Thailand.
H.E. Mons. M'Hamed Essafi.	The Ambassador of Tunisia.
H.E. the Hon. David K.E. Bruce, C.B.E.	The Ambassador of the United States.

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THE THOMSON ORGANISATION

Lord Thomson of [illegible]

Mr. [illegible]

Sir Timothy [illegible]

Mr. Harry Henry — Marketing Director,

Mr. Frank Giles. — Foreign Editor, The Sunday Times.

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the United Nations. This Harry confirmed, but said after another twelve months there (he has already put in a year) as head of UNICEF, he might be tempted to go to Washington.

In the Embassy auditorium we had retirement ceremonies for Herbert Couzens, Miss Mildred O. Smith, Miss Minnie Lee, Miss Renee Hayter, Mrs. Dorothy Turnill, and Gordon C. Bland, who had respectively served 48, 41, 29, 27, 23, and 20 years in the Embassy. In addition to certificates of merit, they were each given attractive silver trays.

We had a cocktail party at home tonight, primarily for Sasha and people of her age, with the addition of a number of oldsters. I left it early to dine with Stella Reading at 16 Lord North Street.

Stella had as guests Lord and Lady Sainsbury and Sir Charles Cunningham and wife. He is the chief civil servant in the home office under Roy Jenkins.

Sainsbury is a big shot in the food business in a family firm, and Stella has a high opinion of his abilities and character. We had a delightful evening. The greatest pleasure to me at such dinners is that the British, somewhat unlike ourselves, seldom discuss personalities before people they have just met. By that I mean one hears little in the way of chatter about domestic or other involvements, the financial affairs of themselves and others, but conversation tends to run in broader channels.

June 28, 1966 - Tuesday

I left by train this morning for Oxford. I have never travelled in better company than with Antonia and Hugh Fraser, Tony Lewis, John Foster, and Jack Heinz, who, with me, filled a compartment. We went to Balliol College, where we had rounds of sherry before attacking lunch. A former Balliol American graduate, Bill Coolidge, had given the Master (Christopher Hill) a quantity of French champagne, to be served at his discretion, and this was the first time it was produced. After a few words from Dr. Hill, I made what was in the nature of an acceptance speech about the endowment of the Felix Frankfurter Fellowship.

It was a small assemblage, amongst whom I knew a few people in addition to those who had come down with me from London, such as Arthur Goodhart, David Harlech, Lady Pamela and Michael Berry, and the Warden of Rhodes House. I sat between Hill and Mr. Platt, an agreeable Director of the Royal Dutch Shell Company, and like myself, a fervent admirer of John Loudon.

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I feel honored at being invited here to represent the United States in connection with this generous tribute to Felix Frankfurter.

It would be both pretentious and untrue if I claimed such a special relationship with him as some of you enjoyed.

He happened upon me comparatively late in his life, as in my own, for

I lived in Europe during most of the time he served on the Supreme Court and, therefore, saw him seldom. When I did, it was a delight.

I vividly remember our first meeting at

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lunch [illegible] a quart of champagne.

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Ever since, I have associated my random recollections of him with champagne. He loved it, a wine as effervescent as his own natural spirits, which, heaven knows, never needed alcoholic or other stimulation.

As we settled down to the consumption of our impressive bottle, his first words were: "You are the friend of my friend, and that is sufficient recommendation for me."

Such a remark might be taken as an ordinary expression of courtesy, but, at that time, it had a deeper meaning.

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I had just commenced to work in the State Department for Dean Acheson, who, in the then McCarthy period, was subjected to attacks and indignities almost without parallel in American political history. It is true that Acheson gallantly ignored these vicious assaults, but even so, it must have been a comfort to have the daily companionship, and enthusiastic support of Frankfurter.

At Balliol, Felix passed what later he nostalgically referred to as "a rich, stimulating, exciting, affectionate year," (in the course of which he formed a partiality for your famous mulled claret.)

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Nor was this remarkable, for passionately as he felt about his adopted country of America, his interests were those of a Citizen of the World, and his deep respect for civilized behavior and culture, his admiration of the British system of law and order, gave him a strong inclination toward the type of scholarship and sophistication found in your great universities.

I have often heard laments over why he did not produce an autobiography, or, except for occasional addresses, usually on legal subjects, [illegible] flavor of his personality.

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Lunched at the Racquet Club, went to see Ailsa, and dined with E at the San Marino Restaurant.

January 26, 1967 - Thursday

This morning, at the Warburg apartment, Lloyd Garrison summarized the contents, then gave Ailsa, me, Mary, and Eddie copies of the two wills. The provisions were lengthy but sensible. One half of Audrey's estate is to go to Taconic, her charitable corporation. The other half, after numerous legacies, payment of taxes, administrative expenses and other charges, will be used for the maintenance of the children, capital if necessary. The guardians are to be John Simon and his wife; in case of their declination, Mrs. Enteman, who was with Stephen since his childhood.

Regarding the Simons, I think the decision was wise; the wills stated the wish of the testators to have their children brought up by their contemporaries. The Simons have accepted the designation. They will have to move to New York, but the pill has been gilded by a legacy of half a million dollars. Their son, approximately the same age as Michael, will be part of the joint household.

Simon is a Harvard man; he was editor of the Crimson, a graduate of the class of 1958. At the Yale Law School he was on the board of the Law Review. He is expected to become President of Taconic, which will have a capital, after the settlement of Audrey's estate, of perhaps fourteen million dollars. The wildest reports have circulated about Audrey's wealth, which has been alleged to be as much as thirty times its actuality.

Mrs. Simon, who impresses me favorably as does her husband, is a Radcliffe graduate, is studying for a Ph. D. degree, worked for CIA, and is a descendant of the almost forgotten Dawes, who rode on the same errand as Paul Revere, but missed out on the publicity.

Ailsa and I went to lunch with Paul, and explained what had taken place.

January 27, 1967 - Friday

The whole time we have been in New York, the weather has been perfection, though it is bitterly cold in the West. The temperature in Chicago is below freezing, with a two-foot fall of snow.

E was in Washington for a day and a half, staying with Lorraine Cooper, to be with Sasha while she had her tonsils successfully extracted.

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We dined tonight at San Marino.

During the afternoon, Ailsa and I called on the grandchildren, whom I found, as before, loving and attractive.

January 28, 1967 - Saturday

Pan American's morning flight at ten o'clock. Six hours to London. Glad to be back. Inundated by bushels of telegrams and letters of sympathy, brought from New York, or delivered here.

The Memorial Service will be held on Wednesday, February 15, at Arthur Kinsolving's Church, so we will be crossing the Atlantic again in about a fortnight.

This has been the most unhappy week of my life.

January 29, 1967 - Sunday

Dealt with mail and personal affairs today, as well as with the contents of a mass of official telegraphic traffic, chiefly concerned with nonproliferation, Malta, and Vietnam.

January 30, 1967 - Monday

Busy at the office today.

January 31, 1967 - Tuesday

Most of the members of the American Congressional delegation to the weekend Ditchley Conference on The Future of Europe and the Atlantic Community came to the Embassy this morning for a debriefing session. Bobby Kennedy had already left for Paris, and several of the others were absent. Those present were:

Senator Gordon Allott	(Colo. -R.)
Senator Hiram L. Fong	(Hawaii - R.)
Senator Daniel Brewster	(Md. - D.)
Senator Charles H. Percy	(Ill. - R.)
Senator Jack Miller	(Iowa - R.)
Rep. John Dingell	(Mich. - D.)
Rep. Albert H. Quie	(Ill. - R.)
Rep. Herman T. Schneebeli	(Pa. - R.)
Rep. Otis G. Pike	(NY - D.)
Rep. Frank Horton	(NY - R.)
Rep. Donald Rumsfield	(Ill. R.)

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I heard from British friends [redacted] that they had been favorably impressed by the presentations at Ditchley of our Congressional representatives. I was equally struck by what seemed to be the competence with which they presented today their own views on these discussions. Some of them were [redacted] surprised by the depth of bitterness against Germany evident amongst the British participants. [redacted]. They were also alarmed at the general belief on the part of the British of the Soviet Union no longer constituting a threat to peace in Europe. Such an easy assumption appears to me [redacted] dangerously erroneous, since only wishful thinking seems to underly credence in the hope that fundamental Soviet political policy has undergone permanent change.

Joe Tydings came to see me later this morning. He is enthusiastic over the value of such meetings as this last one at Ditchley. Both he and Senator Percy appeared on television last night and are said to have done well in controverting attacks on US policy in Vietnam. Percy, now so widely spoken of as a possible Republican nominee for the Presidency, is a man of undoubted charm, and expresses himself well.

William Shriver, Baltimore newscaster, introduced by Tilton Dobbin, President of the Maryland National Bank, came [redacted] to see me with his pretty daughter Nancy, who is here on an English Speaking Union scholarship. We had an enjoyable talk about mutual friends and relatives.

Frank Canfield called on me this afternoon. I had [redacted] recommended him, both to Dean Rusk and Bill Moyers, as one who I thought would be of great value as an official in some capacity with our Government. He has never had any word from either of them, [redacted] and has begun to resume his professional and business connections. He has become a Director of Corning Glass and other large corporations, and is considering an attractive offer to represent one of the largest French banks in New York [redacted]

February 1, 1967 - Wednesday

I went to call on Paul Gore-Booth at the Foreign Office this morning, to discuss the contents of telegrams I had received about Vietnam. My conversation was recorded in this message to Dean Rusk:

I lunched at the House of Commons with Eldon Griffiths, who is about to start off on a lecture tour in the United States, a yearly event for him. He is concerned over what he thinks will be the chaotic situation in the South Arabian Federation when the

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AmEmbassy LONDON

SECRET

Classification

Charge: STATE

Control:

Date:

ACTION: Secstate WASHDC PRIORITY

LONDON

NODIS

For Secretary from Ambassador

Ref: STATE 128175

NODIS REVIEW

Cat. A - Caption removed; transferred to O FADRC

Cat. B - Transferred to O FADRC with additional access controlled by S/S

Cat. C - Caption and custody retained by S S

Reviewed by: _____

Date: _____ 19__

1. In absence Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary at Brussels, I talked to Paul Gore-Booth today, giving him pertinent comments from reftel. He was present at Cooper-Brown conversations on this general subject, and ~~MK~~ follows it closely.

2. He had no particular ideas about Burchett interview and Nhan Dan commentary which are under study by Foreign Office. He thought they would probably induce other channels of discussion to open.

3. I did not say we were considering type of message described in paragraph 5 of reftel, but he stated that George Brown expected and hoped to receive soonest possible information on any maneuvers we might be engaged in, so that they could give them ample consideration well in advance of Kosygin visit.

4. I believe it extremely important we communicate to British with little delay Cairo and New Delhi approaches, and also heartily favor coverage of whole matter in detail, with suggestions on line they might adopt toward Soviets. BRUCE

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British Government withdraws its military support the beginning of next year. He thinks President Johnson should remonstrate to the Prime Minister about this. He believes if there is no British guarantee of the Federation's independence (preferably with a similar one from the United States), Nasser will control the situation there and further imperil King Faisal and his country. Eldon has a good opinion of the Shah of Iran, whom he feels might be of considerable help to Faisal in any emergency. He favors, as does Alec Home, the Saudi Arabians giving further support to the Royalists in Yemen, with the hope that the Egyptians will finally be expelled.

The Arab world is in an unsteady condition. Gore Booth talked to me this morning, as had Frank Canfield yesterday, about the Iraq Petroleum Company's crisis problem in Syria and Iraq.

As I was leaving the dining room in the House, I encountered Jeremy Thorpe, recently chosen as Leader of the Liberal Party to replace Jo Grimond. Like Jo, Jeremy has an unusually attractive personality, and I would guess may project equally well--which is high praise--on television. He is said to have the best gifts in mimicry of any amateur or professional in Great Britain. He introduced me to a vehement lady, Miss Strickland, who had just arrived from Malta, where, as far as I could gather, she believes she occupies a lofty position. She exhorted me to tell President Johnson he must communicate not later than tonight with the Prime Minister, and impress upon the latter the necessity of HMG immediately reaching an arrangement with the Maltese Government on their present acrid dispute.

Anne Fleming came to dine with us tonight.

Afterwards, we looked at the telecast on ITV done a few days ago by Dean Rusk for British and other foreign consumption.

The Rusk performance was excellent. His interviewers, Michael Berry, Paul Johnson, Hugh Cudlipp, Alistair Burnet, asked him many questions, to which he readily responded. What impressed me most was his perfect composure and clarity of statement. I thought it a star performance, and it has proved useful here and elsewhere.

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February 2, 1967 - Thursday

Spent the entire morning presiding over the Fulbright Commission. Its members, including myself, find we are at variance with certain of the decisions reached by the authorities at home. For example, as a result of a cut in appropriations, they have ordered an across-the-board reduction in our grants. Since a majority of these have already been committed, I am writing a strong letter of protest against such a procedure, pointing out that the members of our Board are men and women of unusual prestige, devoted to this time-consuming work, and possessing far more knowledge than those at home of how to divide a small pie.

Lunched with E at The Guinea. Afterwards, I went to see Commander Chappelka, taking with me a letter to him from Dr. Louis Bishop and the report of Bishop's findings. He agrees with the New York decision not to give me any medicine at this time. Meanwhile, I fibrillate gaily.

Gerry Smith came to see me this afternoon, with a mock-up of the first issue of his new magazine Interplay. He said that Douglas Dillon, his brother-in-law Bernard Shanley, and his other associates, were prepared to carry on the magazine for several years, despite probable losses. He has constituted an impressive Editorial Advisory Board of Americans and Western Europeans.

Although taxes here have been for years inordinately high, the statement was made in the House of Commons today that Britain had 200 people with a net capital of more than £1 million in 1965. There were 2,000 with capital of over £500,000 and 10,000 with capital of over £250,000.

February 3, 1967 - Friday

I went to the tailor this morning, to fit some clothes for early use.

Miss Barbara M. Watson, Deputy Administrator, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, came to call at the office. She is a lawyer, the daughter of Judge Watson, the first Negro to be elected a Judge in New York. She also has a brother who is a Judge of the Custom Court in New York City. She struck me as exceptionally intelligent, and we had a long talk about problems of the Consular Service.

I lunched with Diana Cooper, who had as her other guests Martha Gellhorn, Linda and Tony Lewis of the New York Times, John Julius Norwich, Pamela Egremont, and a man from BBC.

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February 4, 1967 - Saturday

In response to the appeal of the Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and myself to send some one over to brief Messrs. Wilson and Brown on the latest developments in Vietnam before they meet Kosygin next week, Chet Cooper arrived last night. The two of us went to breakfast this morning with George Brown and Donald Murray at 2 Carlton Gardens. After a long talk, we visited the Prime Minister at 10 Downing Street. In the presence of only Wilson, Brown and myself, Cooper told them of the direct contact we have established with Hanoi. We are all hopeful that something may possibly be worked out whereby we would extend the bombing cessation during the Tet (National Festival) period, in return for some favorable response on the part of the North Vietnamese. Afterwards, Sir Burke Trend and Michael Palliser joined us.

We had for lunch at home today my old schoolmate at Gilman, the new Brazilian Ambassador, Madame Morel (a Brazilian lady, widow of the Englishman Morel, who was in SOE during the war), and Ali Forbes.

February 5, 1967 - Sunday

I spent the day at home answering letters and telegrams of sympathy about Audrey's death. Like yesterday, we are having perfect spring weather.

February 6, 1967 - Monday

Chet Cooper did considerable work over the weekend with Donald Murray. We have received no report from Tommy Thompson in Moscow, except that he was apparently unable to deliver to Kosygin the letter he carried from the President, and had to turn it over to Gromyko. My guess is that Kosygin, in view of the disturbances in China, did not, on the eve of his departure for Great Britain, wish to arouse comment in China and elsewhere over receiving Tommy within a short time of his arrival in the Soviet Union.

The Soviets are evacuating many of the members of their staff of 300 persons from Peking. The Chinese are obstructing their departure by spitting on them and inflicting other indignities, extending to a hold-up of their first plane for over ten hours. Kosygin is being burned in effigy, and the Soviet Embassy itself has been attacked by Chinese mobs. The Soviet Government has lodged a stiff protest. Two members of the French Embassy in Peking have also been maltreated.

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Ellsworth Bunker came to see me this morning. He is on his way home from Nepal, where he married our Ambassador. He hopes, since he wants her to continue her career, to be allowed to use Nepal as a base for his future operations as a roving emissary. I hope this valuable man will be induced to stay on in governmental service.

Ed Korry called on me. He is going home a week in advance of the visit to Washington of the Emperor of Ethiopia. His opinion of the way the affairs of our African Bureau in State are conducted is blistering. He was asked to succeed Bill Moyers as Press Officer at the White House, but refused. He has turned down one or more other offers from President Johnson, but would like to continue as a Chief of Mission abroad. After four years at Addis Ababa, he is not willing to remain there longer.

George Ball, who made a speech last week in Edinburgh, lunched with me today at the Cafe Royal.

Tonight we had a cocktail party at the house for the American fashion group. Our guests were:

George Ball is hugely enjoying his life as a lawyer and banker. As President of Lehman International Corporation, he has an office, apartment, car and chauffeur, furnished him tax free in New York; he has a somewhat similar arrangement with his law firm in Washington; here, he has a call on the facilities of S. G. Warburg & Company, the merchant bankers, and I suppose a salary, as well; and a large Paris bank is dickering with him.

February 7, 1967 - Tuesday

The Afghanistan Ambassador, Abdullah Malikyar, paid a farewell call on me this morning. He is leaving here to become Ambassador in Washington, and will be replaced by his brother, [redacted] now Ambassador to the United States. He is one of the most uncommunicative men I have ever met, and looks as if he lived in a state of excessive gloom, but perhaps he livens up on non-official occasions.

I went to a lunch today at the House of Commons, given by the members of the Parliamentary Labour Party in honor of Al Irving. Herbert Bowden made a speech eulogizing Al, who responded wittily, as he always does.

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Guest list

Recep. Embassy residence - February 6, 1967

AMERICAN EXPORTERS OF FASHION

Stores, Manufacturers, Associations, Agents, General

Mrs. J. Findon, The Town House
Mrs. Anne Knight, Fashion Director, Fortnum & Mason Ltd.
Mrs. J. Price, Fashion Co-Ordinator, Peter Jones
Mrs. M. Macdonald, Peter Jones
Mrs. E. Lawrence, Model Gown Buyer, Debenham & Freebody
Mrs. P. Beverley, Suit Buyer, Debenham & Freebody
Miss V. Hutton, Coat Buyer, Debenham & Freebody
Miss M. Griffiths, Model Buyer, Dickins & Jones Ltd.
Mrs. E.V. Groom, Model Dress Buyer, Liberty & Co. Ltd.
Miss B. Ruffles, Coat & Suit Buyer, Liberty & Co. Ltd.
Miss S. Gravatt, Children's Wear Buyer, Liberty & Co. Ltd.
Mrs. Enid Chanelle, Director and Head Buyer, Chanelle.
Mr. C. Calder, Merchandise Manager, Fenwick Ltd.
Mr. C. Fenwick, Model Room Merchandise Manager, Fenwick Ltd.
Miss E. Oaksford, Merchandise Manager, Fenwick Ltd.
Mr. A. Ferguson, Merchandise Manager, Miss Selfridge
Mr. L.T.J. Armstrong, Merchandise Manager, Selfridges Ltd.
Miss M. Brogan, Selfridges Ltd.
Mr. D. Gordon Anthony, Director & Merchandise Manager, Harrods Ltd.
Mr. J. Phelps, Merchandise Manager, Harrods Ltd.
Mrs. L. Newton-Sharp, Merchandise Manager & Publicity Manager, Harrods Ltd.
Mr. H.B. Leake, Fashion Director, Lewis's Ltd.
Mrs. Maxine G. Leighton, Managing Director, Maxine Leighton
Mr. R.D. Cole, Merchandise Director - Clothing, Bentalls Ltd.
Mr. T.S. Allanson, Merchandise Controller, Bentalls Ltd.
Mr. J.J. Wallis, Managing Director, Wallis
Mrs. Lloyd, Woman's Fashion Advisor, International Wool Secretariat
Mr. and Mrs. S.R. Burstein, Directors, Shirley Leonard Ltd.
Mr. F. Starke, Managing Director, Frederick Starke Limited
Mr. G. Kern, Managing Director, Reldan/Digby Morton
Mr. and Mrs. Digby Morton, Directors, Reldan/Digby Morton
Mrs. Valerie Calvert, Reldan/Digby Morton
Mr. L. Freedman, Joint Managing Director, Susan Small Ltd.
Mr. E. Hornik, Managing Director, Elka Couture
Mr. R.H. Wurr, Managing Director, Hitchcock Williams & Co. Ltd.
Mr. L. Berney, Managing Director, Rembrandt Dresses Limited
~~Mr. C.H. Buckley, Managing Director, Henry Bannerman and Sons Ltd.~~
Mr. N. Reddall, Bradbury Greatorex & Co. Ltd.
Mr. H. Freedman, S. Newman and Co.
Mr. and Mrs. E. Weighman, Directors, Philippe Talbot Ltd.
Mrs. D. Rowson, Fashion Buyer - Ladies Dresses, London Cooperative Society
Mr. Richard North, 8 Highgate West Hill, London, N.6.
Mr. H. Shaw, 4 Cedar Rise, Southgate, London, N.14.
Mrs. B. Lightwood, Director, Whitfields (Wolverhampton) Ltd.
Mr. G.F. Whitfield, Managing Director, Whitfields (Wolverhampton) Ltd.
~~Mr. and Mrs. Hayward, American Women's Club~~
Mrs. Emil Kekich, American Chamber of Commerce
Mr. A. Whiteman, Managing Director, Chic of Hampstead Ltd.

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26B

Press

Miss B. Miller, Editor, Vogue
Miss R. Lynam, Editor, Harper's Bazaar
Miss A. Pasquier, Fashion Editor, Harper's Bazaar
Miss N. Balfour, Editor, American Page, The Economist
~~Miss Gee Smyth, The Economist~~
Mrs. M. Parkin, Fashion Editor, Nova
Miss M. Bowron, Fashion Editor, Vanity Fair
Miss S. Voak, Fashion Editor, She
Mr. G. Ross, Fashion Editor, Town
Miss E. Green, Marketing Manager, Fleetway Publications Ltd.
Miss P. Chapman, Women's Editor, "Daily Mail"
Mr. T. Nicholson, "Daily Mail"
Mrs. S. Sinclair, Fashion Editor, "Daily Telegraph"
Miss P. Glynn, Fashion Editor, "The Times"
Miss A. Beveridge, Fashion Editor, "Evening News"
Miss F. Green, Assistant Editor, Women's News and Features, "Daily Mirror"
Miss G. Howell, Fashion Editor, "The Observer"
Mrs. E. Carter, Fashion Editor, "Sunday Times"
~~Miss J. Soward, Fashion Features, "Sunday Express"~~
Miss M. Penn, Fashion Editor, Reuters
Miss L. Edmunds, Reuters
Miss M. Ross, Fashion, British United Press
Mrs. J. Hayward, Fashion Editor, Drapers' Record
Mr. F. Offley, Deputy Editor, Drapers' Record
~~Miss M. Joyce, Fashion Editor, Drapery and Fashion Weekly~~
Miss M. Scott, Fashion Editor, The Maker-Up
Miss M. McCooey, Fashion Editor, "Sunday Times Magazine"
Mrs. E. Juda, Owner, Ambassador
Miss F. Kennett, Fashion Editor, Ambassador
Mr. S. Higginson, Editor, Ambassador
Mr. G. Woodward, European Manager, The New Yorker Magazine Inc.

Embassy

The Minister and Mrs. Philip M. Kaiser
Mr. Beverley Miller
Mr. and Mrs. Norman P. Scott
Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. McHale
Mr. and Mrs. Harold E. Hall
Mr. William H. Rusch
Miss Marion E. Anderson
~~Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Jelley~~
Mr. Merritt Freeman, Department of Commerce
Miss Betty L. Farenden
Mr. and Mrs. Donald S. Kilby

American Exporters of Fashion Trade Mission

Miss Eleanor Lambert
Mr. Malcolm Starr
Mr. Jerry Silverman
Mr. Gunther Oppenheim
Mr. Leonard Sunshine

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ENCLOSURE POOR QUALITY

[illegible]

[illegible] LIST FOR [illegible] AND [illegible] [illegible] FOR [illegible]

EXPORTERS OF [illegible], FEBRUARY 6, 1967

Additions

Mrs. S.E. Stanley, Model Gown Buyer, Marshall & Snelgrove
Miss W. Jackson, Fashion Editor, "Sunday Telegraph"
Miss A. Trehearne, Fashion Editor, Queen
Miss A. Adburgham, Fashion Editor, "The Guardian"
Mr. Shannon Rogers, Jerry Silverman Inc.
Mrs. J. Mallett, Manageress & Buyer, Upper Ten Shop, Peter Robinson
Mrs. Waddy, Buyer, Peter Robinson
Mrs. Hurren, Selfridges Ltd.
Mr. W.A. Stain, Managing Director, Sharp Perrin & Co. Ltd.
Mr. Reginald A.F. Williams, Chairman and Managing Director, Vogue
Mrs. Mildred Morton Gilbert, International Merchandising Editor, Vogue
Mrs. Beste, Buyer, Elizabeth Hinton.
Mrs. Richardson, Assistant Buyer, Elizabeth Hinton.
Mrs. S. Sherman, Renee Shaw
Miss N. Hickmet, Maxine Leighton
Mr. P. Nicholas, Managing Director, Harper's Bazaar.
Mr. Leeson, Fairchild Publications
Mr. M. Burkeman, Director, Burkeman & Passes Ltd.
Mr. M. Passes, Director, Burkeman & Passes Ltd.
Mrs. F. Stiassny, Owner, Rohell
Mrs. Palmer, Rohell
Mr. and Mrs. M. Tapper, Carnegie Hodels Ltd.
Mr. Head, Editor, Drapery and Fashion Weekly
Mr. Martin Moss, Deputy Managing Director, Simpson (Piccadilly) Ltd.
Mr. Frank Federer, John Montrose Ltd.
Miss J. Humphrey, Clothing Export Council

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It is evident that he fully possesses the esteem and affection not only of this group but of a great many other members of the House. I have found him extraordinarily effective in presentation, oral or written, and wise in judgment. Undoubtedly he has a better command of the English language than any one else in this Embassy, and I think probably in any other Embassy.

I went this afternoon with Chet Cooper to see the Prime Minister. To avoid attention, we entered through the Cabinet Offices, from where we were shepherded into 10 Downing Street. The Prime Minister gave a resume of his discussions with Kosygin, which seemed to me to have gone unexpectedly well. There is a great deal of telegraphing back and forth between here and Washington. I have begun at last to feel a moderate optimism about the possibilities of at least initiating talks with Hanoi. The subject is a complicated one, and it will be interesting ultimately for some scholar to dig into the State Department and White House files for material connected with one of the most intricate of all modern diplomatic negotiations.

I stayed up late tonight writing in long hand letters of acknowledgment of expressions of sympathy about Audrey's and Stephen's deaths. E and I have thus far done over 250 of these.

I sent the following telegram to Washington about Chet Cooper remaining on here

February 8, 1967 - Wednesday

Staff meeting this morning, after which I saw Chet Cooper, then addressed myself to a variety of personnel problems.

We had a lunch at home today for:

The new High Commissioner of Pakistan, Samiulla H. Kahn Deblavi, came to see me this afternoon. I spent an hour with him, for I found him a fascinating conversationalist. His wife is a former French National, he is fluent in English, French, German and Italian, speaks Farsi and a number of the languages of Pakistan and India. He is a sportsman interested in boxing (intercollegiate lightweight champion at Oxford), fox hunting, tennis, hockey and cricket. He was for a time the equivalent of a British Permanent Under Secretary in the Pakistani Foreign Office, Ambassador to Italy, Cairo and Berne, from which last post he was transferred to London. He is 55 years old. The Washington Post once referred to him as "the Pakistan Krishna Menon", but I saw no evidence of any of Mr. Menon's disagreeable characteristics reflected in him.

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27A.

TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AmEmbassy LONDON

SECRET
Classification

Charge: STATE

Control:

Date:

ACTION: SecState WASHDC IMMEDIATE

LONDON

NODIS

For Secretary and Harriman

1. Prime Minister, George Brown, Burke Trend, and other high officials have spoken to me of how extremely desirous they are of having Chet Cooper remain here until Sunday night. Primin hopes talks with Kosygin tomorrow will be constructive, but expects it may not be until final session at Chequers on Sunday that Soviet intentions become clarified.

2. I strongly endorse the idea of his remaining until he can review the situation in the aftermath of the Chequers meeting. His grasp of the matters under consideration, the esteem and confidence with which he is viewed by British officials, make him, especially at this juncture, almost invaluable to the attainment of as successful results as possible in the present discussions.

GP-2.

NODIS REVIEW
Cat. A - Caption removed; transferred to [illegible]
Cat. B - Transferred to [illegible] with [illegible] controlled by [illegible]
Cat. C - Caption and [illegible] retained by S/S
Reviewed by: [illegible]
Date: [illegible] 19[illegible]

BRUCE

AMB:DBruce/eo - Feb. 8, 1967

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Lunch - February 8, 1967 - 1:15 for 1:30

Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce

H. E. Mme. Guidotti

Sir Steven Runciman

Lady Waverley

Mr. St. John Stevas

Princess Ghyka

Mme. Daudy

Prince Ghyka

Regretted

Italian Ambassador

Sir Edward Boyle

Mr. Peter Coats

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As is inevitable in talking to a Pakistani, we spent a good deal of time on the Kashmir problem; he feels bitterly about the Indian Government's attitude in this affair.

Amongst other letters, I received this one today from Marina Sulzberger, quoting lines of Edna St. Vincent Millay which I have never before seen:

Tonight, just as I was about to go to bed, I had a telephone call from Michael Palliser, asking me to come to 10 Downing Street. I roused Hyatt, who deposited me in the lee of the Foreign Office, whence I circuited around to the postern gate in Whitehall. It seemed conspiratorial. In the Cabinet Room I found Palliser, Burke Trend, Michael Halls, and Lord Chalfont, who were joined by the Prime Minister. The conversation was about Kosygin's speech today at the Mansion House and further inter-changes the PM had with him. They were trying to shape up views for the meeting that will take place tomorrow.

Meanwhile Chet Cooper was with George Brown, who has his own distinct opinion as to how the PM should handle this whole affair. I understand George dislikes having talks take place between the PM and Kosygin unless he is present.

All sorts of possible ploys for use with Kosygin tomorrow were discussed. The PM and his associates for once, with the exception of Palliser, looked tired, and well they might be.

I dropped Alan Chalfont in Chelsea and got to bed about 2:30.

This morning I learned from Chet that he had been up most of the night with George Brown, but also paid a call on the Prime Minister between two and three o'clock this morning.

February 9, 1967 - Thursday

I went to the Hilton Hotel at 9:30 this morning, to attend the Action Conference of the British Committee on Exports to the United States. I sat on the platform while Lord Watkinson (Chairman of Schweppes) delivered a speech to the 500 people present. Prince Philip followed with an excellent and practical discourse on how exports to North America should and could be increased.

Back in the office to confer with Cooper.

Lunched with Kisty Hesketh at 6 Milbourne Grove. I had not before seen David McEwen since his recent severe operation, but found him again in inexhaustible spirits.

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C O P Y

Paris Feb 3rd

Dear, dear David.

A dozen times, I have sat at my desk, in the vain hope of finding something to say, some word of comfort and of love and sympathy, and each time I get up, sad and distressed, that we should always have to use second hand words and thoughts, for every situation, however superficially or deeply it may touch us. We have been thinking of you so, during these terrible days, this terrible ordeal by hope as well as sorrow, false hope, and anguished waiting, and wondering and waiting, and not knowing in the end even what to hope for; there can be no crueler form of suffering than this. And we your friends, sitting around unable to do anything, or even say anything. Nothing but feel.

Do you know those angry lines of Edna St Vincent Millay's:

I am not resigned to the shutting away of pure
hearts in the hard ground.
So it is, and so it will be, for so it has been time
out of mind,
Into the darkness they go, the wise and the lovely.
Crowned with lilies and with laurel they go; but I
am not resigned.
Lovers and thinkers into the earth with you.
Be one with the dull the undiscriminating dust.
A fragment of what you felt of what you knew,
a formula, a phrase remains - but the best is lost.
The answer quick and keen, the honest look, the laughter,
they are gone. They have gone to feed the roses.
Elegant and curled
Is the blossom, Fragrant is the blossom. I know.
But I do not approve and I am not resigned.
More precious was the light in your eyes than all the
roses in the world.
Down, down into the darkness of the grave
Gently they go, the beautiful, the tender, the kind;

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Quickly they go, the intelligent, the witty, the brave. I know. But I do not approve and I am not resigned.

Nor am I resigned to the grief of friends and I wish with all my heart that this had not happened. Vain wish, vain words, borrowed words from a poet, but this remember only, that they bring you all all my love and sympathy for what they are worth.

Your grieving and devoted

Marina

(Sulzberger)

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Cooper's powers of endurance must be great. It is a mystery when he sleeps, for he spends hours each night at the Foreign Office, and during the day is constantly occupied here in writing telegrams and telephoning Washington. He has been essential from a US standpoint to this present enterprise.

This afternoon I presented honor awards at fifteen-minute intervals to Al Irving, Wen Coote, the Visitors and Transportation Unit, Dorothy Baas, and Hannah Perlman.

Tonight we had a dinner for Herbert Blankenhorn, the German Ambassador and his wife, with these guests:

During the course of dinner, I had telephone conversations with Chet about the negotiations. We have a problem in that the presence here of an "emissary from the White House" to survey the present Soviet-British talks on Vietnam has become known, but Cooper has not been identified by name. We propose to say there is no one here from the White House, and that in connection with all important diplomatic questions we have here, from time to time, experts from the State Department on the areas concerned, to act as advisors to the Ambassador.

Blankenhorn is leaving tomorrow for Bonn. He believes the complications in respect to the eventual ratification of a non-proliferation agreement can be satisfactorily adjusted.

Patrick Gordon-Walker, a wine fancier, was enthusiastic over the 1947 Chateau Beychevelle in magnums. We had Scharzhofberger Spatlese 1964 as a compliment to Herbert. It was of Egon Muller's bottling.

February 10, 1967 - Friday

George Brown was to breakfast at Brown's Hotel with Chet, but could not make it. We called on him at the Foreign Office, where we found him, though breakfastless, in top form. A great difficulty, however, seems to persist on inadequate liaison between the Foreign and Prime Ministers' offices, so one must tread warily between them.

I had a talk with Mr. Connors about the apartment we have undertaken to lease for seven years in Albany for our possible future use. I have to make arrangements to care for payments in connection with it during my absence. I may have made a mistake in taking this on, but the pressure for flats there, with a waiting list of over 100 applicants, is always so great I thought it well to put a foot in the door. Also, rentals in Albany are considerably lower than elsewhere in that district.

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Dinner - Embassy residence - February 9, 1967

Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce

The German Ambassador and Mme Blankenhorn

Lord Walston

Lady Hesketh

Sir John and Lady Rennie

Mr. and Mrs. V. Cavendish-Bentinck

Mr. and Mrs. Denis Hamilton

Major General and Mrs. Clyde Box

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Luce

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Lewis

Miss Nancy Balfour

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Gordon-Walker

Mr. and Mrs. Skiff

Mr. Robin Fedden (Director, National Trust)

Regretted

Mr. and Mrs. George Brown

Lady Walston

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Lunched with Diana Phipps at Bucks, which now has a new lease on life, thanks to massive contributions by members who wish it to be carried on.

The Ethiopian Ambassador, Gabre-Mascal Keflegzi, came to see me. He ~~had~~ was previously [redacted] Ambassador in India, Yugoslavia, and the United Arab Republic. At the time of his appointment to London he was serving as Minister of State in the Ministry of Education. He speaks perfect English, is attractive looking and a spirited conversationalist.

Joe Kingsbury Smith, over from Paris, came to see me. He also inquired about the presence here of a "White House emissary", but I passed this off successfully. [redacted]

The Prime Minister sent for me, and told me some of the things he expected to say if he had an opportunity for [redacted] private conversation with Kosygin at the huge Soviet Embassy reception this evening.

I had scarcely finished dinner at home when I was summoned again to Downing Street and made my way there through the now usual route of Burke Trend's office. Burke Trend, Michael Halls, Chet and myself were the only ones present. Michael [redacted] Palliser has dropped out temporarily because of an acute sinus attack. We stayed until about two o'clock in the morning. The greatest complication arose from a message we received over the private Washington-Downing Street channel, revising the terms of understanding [redacted] we had previously worked out as representing the American position [redacted] was presented by the PM to Kosygin this evening. As this new instruction from Washington did not arrive until half an hour before Kosygin was due to depart on a night journey to Scotland, we had a most difficult time shaping it up for presentation to the Soviets. Finally, Michael Halls, Wilson's principal private secretary, took it over to the train, where he delivered it just before departure. Afterwards, Wilson dictated and discussed with us a series of four telegrams he proposes to send tonight and tomorrow morning to the President. The most difficult of all is one concerning his now settled wish to go, with or without Kosygin, to Hanoi, if the discussions break down on Sunday night. This will, in my opinion, cause a violently unfavorable reaction in Washington. He asked Chet and myself to explain his arguments in [redacted] favor of such a procedure.

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February 11, 1967 - Saturday

This morning we worked over a telegram on the subject of the Kosygin visit. It was apparent in the somewhat heated interchanges by telephone with Walt Rostow last night that the atmosphere in Washington is a lowering one, and that some of the few people involved in these highly secret negotiations are strung up to an exalted point of nervous tension.

Chet and I went down at his request to see Paul Gore-Booth at the Foreign Office. After stewing over last night's performance, the PM apparently instructed Paul, with whom were present Murray Maclehose, and Donald Murray, to chew us up on the apparent shift in American Government policy outlined in last night's communications delivered to Kosygin.

The other principal point was that the PM had stated he would have to disassociate himself from our action if we renewed bombing in Vietnam while Kosygin was in Britain.

Back at the office we indulged in an orgy of telephone conversations. The Secretary called me twice about the bombing renewal decision. I told him that before hearing from him I had started drafting a telegram on the subject, which he would shortly receive. Walt Rostow telephoned to deliver a lecture in defense of the controversial paper. In respect to bombing, he brought out the usual argument of how American soldiers would be killed because of infiltration of North Vietnamese troops, and therefore we must start pounding the North again.

Burke Trend called to say the Prime Minister was considering having a talk with Kosygin shortly after his return from Scotland tomorrow morning, if we could meanwhile ascertain from State whether they had modified their last position. He also said the PM was talking about a possible trip to Washington on Monday. I do not think well of either proposal.

George Brown phoned to report he was most unhappy over recent events, and intimated, to use his favorite word, the US had made a "bloody" mess of things. He indicated he had been neglected by the Prime Minister, and in general seemed downcast.

Meanwhile, Chet has been trying to bring some order into proceedings at home, in advance of a high level conference scheduled for later this afternoon.

I telegraphed Dean with the request he pass the message on to McNamara. I said that I felt compelled to express a personal opinion on the adverse political

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effects of a renewal of bombing before Kosygin [redacted] left London, although I would not presume to comment on what might be the military disadvantage of a cessation. Since the decision has already been taken, would it not be practicable to put aside activitation of it during the 35 remaining hours of Kosygin's stay in this country. I then stated my reasons for entertaining such a notion, winding up by remarking that by refraining still for a short time from punishing the North Vietnamese for a flagrant breach of the truce, we might, although we would have no assurance of it, succeed in not alienating the great potential usefulness of our, until recently, improbable ally.

After a considerable wait, and a new convocation of the experts in Washington, we received an answer in which it was agreed that bombing would not be renewed--although this decision would not be made public--until Kosygin [redacted] left London.

Later Bob McNamara telephoned me to comment on this, and his approval of it, and asked me not to hesitate to send further telegrams in connection with any matter that might come up affecting his Department, as well as US policy generally. Eleanor, Henrietta, Bob Skiff and myself spent the entire day, and a good deal of the night, at the office. Infiltration during the Tet truce period from North Vietnam southward has been [redacted] heavy. Because of freedom from bombing, they have evidently made a great effort to rush men and supplies towards the demilitarized zone, as well as by sea.

About ten o'clock tonight Chet and I went down to 10 Downing Street, where we had two and a half hours of rather rough handling. The Prime Minister was indignant over the changes made in what he had believed to be our firm negotiating posture, and also over several other matters. George Brown was even more vehement, but I think he was fatigued and perhaps somewhat inebriated. We finally left there about 1:30 in the morning.

February 12, 1967 - Sunday

All of us who were here yesterday were back again this morning. Chet is to be smuggled in to the meeting at Chequers, where Kosygin will go this afternoon. It is unlikely to terminate before tomorrow morning, so I suspect we will have another late night.

This is my birthday.

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Chet was immured in a kind of priest's hole, reached by a hidden stairway, where he was periodically given food and drink, but was able to communicate directly with me and with the State Department. The interviews between the Prime Minister and Kosygin got under way during the afternoon and continued until well past dinner. Washington and myself were kept currently informed, and Cooper's memorandum on what took place will be extremely interesting. After Kosygin left about 10:00 p.m., the other participants returned to London, where we all met in the Prime Minister's office. The PM went to Claridges, to see his Soviet comrade about one o'clock on Monday morning. Kosygin had promised to transmit a message to Ho Chi Minh, incorporating the latest American position. He did not, however, say whether he would recommend its acceptance. Presumably, this communication would only take place, as a previous one did if it had prior approval from Brezhnev in Moscow.

In Washington, an emergency conference continued on and off all day and into the night as reports were received from London on this matter. The five hour difference in time made things slightly easier for our friends in the US than for those here, but as the night went on, we found the officials at home becoming testier and testier, especially when confronted by a request from Wilson and George Brown, which was refused, to extend further the bombing pause. We had some rather angry interchanges with Walt Rostow about this. He seemed inclined to believe that the White House and State Department henchmen, Cooper and myself in London, were unaware of the pressures at home resulting from the knowledge that during the Tet truce period the North Vietnamese had substantially increased their infiltration to the South. At any rate, we lingered late in the Cabinet Room, without any real expectation that any message of such importance to Hanoi would receive an answer within a matter of hours. I went to bed at five o'clock, and got up at seven, for further talks with Cooper. The Prime Minister was already astir.

February 13, 1967 - Monday

E and I went to the Airport to take the PanAmerican plane to New York. It was due to depart about lunch time, but was delayed a couple of hours in Munich. We arrived, however, at Kennedy in the late afternoon, and went to the River Club, where we met Sasha and David, who had come down to attend the memorial service for Audrey. Nicky was snowbound in New Hampshire, and the school authorities

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were, I thought, rather insensitive in interposing objections to his leaving St. Paul's. At any rate, we decided he should stay there, since the only possibility of his reaching New York was to take a night bus to Boston, hoping to catch an early airplane.

I decided to discontinue keeping a daily diary. I spent Monday evening and all day Tuesday trying to be helpful to various members of the two families about matters connected with the Currier memorial service. This took place on the morning of Wednesday, February 15. Our cousin, Arthur Kinsolving, was in charge of the religious proceedings. Lloyd Garrison delivered the testimonial address. Mrs. Lyndon Johnson came up from Washington for the occasion, which was, in addition to about 800 private individuals, attended by Governor Rockefeller, Senator Kennedy, Mayor Lindsay, and representatives of the many organizations with which the young couple had been associated. It was a remarkable tribute to them, and the same night a somewhat similar ceremony was conducted at the Plains in Virginia.

E and I spent the next few days in New York, since there continued to be numerous family things requiring attention. The wills were read to Ailsa, Paul, myself and the Warburgs by Lloyd Garrison. Audrey left an estate of about thirty million dollars, one-half to the Taconic Foundation, and the rest, after the payment of various legacies, inheritance taxes, administration expenses, which will absorb the bulk of it, will go to their children.

On Monday, February 20, E and I went with Paul on his plane to Antigua. Bunny's father, Gerald Lambert, is dying at Princeton, so she remained in New York. We were accompanied by Lady Halifax and her sister, Mrs. Hastings, as well as Dick Barrett, who heads the Old Dominion Foundation. Paul arranged for E and me to stay at the Mill Reef Club, since his own house was filled up by the other guests. We took all of our meals except breakfast with them, and swam daily in the salt water pool overlooking the ocean. There were lots of visits to friends, notably Archie and Ada MacLeish, Alice and Dean Acheson, Betty and John Cowles, and the Paul Hammonds. Paul had to return to New York because of Gerry's death, so we communicated with Ronnie Tree at Barbados, and moved over to stay with him on Monday, February 27. Unable to obtain any reservations at an earlier date, we imposed on Ronnie's bountiful hospitality until Thursday, March 9. I have never had a more delightful, restful vacation. We saw a lot of friends, and made new

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acquaintances at Barbados. One of our most satisfactory meals was with Clarissa and Anthony Avon at their plantation house situated in the interior of the island. Their garden is [redacted] attractive, as is that of Oliver Messel and other residents, but nothing begins to equal in beauty Ronnie's place. He takes an intense interest in all local affairs, and seemed to be incessantly busy attending meetings, giving out prizes for sports, running the local National Trust, and engaging in an endless round of occupations. We had one meal at the [redacted] excellent Sandy Lane Hotel, for the construction and operation of which he [redacted] was responsible. He has just sold it on behalf of his syndicate, and must [redacted] be relieved to be free of the cares of supervising it. The whole development for which he was responsible in that neighborhood is unusually attractive.

Arrived in Washington Thursday night, March 9, to stay with Kay Halle, where Nicky joined us. On Friday I reported at the State Department for consultation and found quite a few matters demanding attention. I went to the Department again on Saturday morning, then we lunched with Susan Mary Alsop. On Sunday we lunched with her once again. The Cass Canfields and several other people were there, and Cass gave us a detailed account of his troubles over the Manchester book about President Kennedy.

I was back at the Department on Monday. During the course of the day I saw Leonard Marks of USIA, Bob McNamara, Senator John Cooper, Dean Rusk, Nick Katzenback, John Leddy, and a host of other people. That night, Kay had Ted Yates and his wife and the Eric Sevareids for dinner. Afterwards, we had, of course, the usual wrangle over Vietnam.

On Tuesday I saw Walt Rostow and others at the White House, and the Department, and dined with Kay Graham. Wednesday and Thursday we devoted most of our time to Security Storage, selecting articles to be shipped to Staunton Hill and to London. I put in some time in the Department on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; we left with Nicky on Saturday for Lynchburg.

The place looked beautiful, and everything seemed [redacted] in good order. The following Tuesday a Security Storage truck, which weighed with its load 20 tons, successfully navigated passage over a Virginian Railway bridge marked "cannot take any greater weight than 5 tons", and arrived in the middle of the afternoon at Staunton Hill. How the three extraordinarily competent men on the truck unloaded their cargo by eight o'clock that night passes my comprehension. Simply by using

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straps, and almost bending their backs parallel to the ground, each of them was able to handle, with seeming ease, cases weighing several hundred pounds. They were not only the most efficient, but the most friendly men, as had also been the case at the Security Storage warehouse, that one could encounter.

On Friday afternoon Sasha flew down from Boston to spend the night and the following day with us. She has a passion, as have Nicky and E, for Staurton Hill, and it was a pleasure to see how much they all enjoyed themselves.

The four of us left on Easter Sunday for New York City, where we put up at the River Club. We dined at San Marino on Italian food.

Sasha left on Monday, March 27, at five o'clock to reach Boston in time for her morning classes, and I left at 10:00 a.m. on Pan American for Frankfurt.

I arrived at the Intercontinental Hotel, Frankfurt, at 2:00 a.m., German time. A few hours later, I took the train to Bonn; it parallels the Rhine, and therefore presents one of the finest views on earth. At Bonn, I found that Messrs. Bohlen, Thompson, Tyler and others were also staying at the Hotel Konigshof.

Our meetings started at 2:30 Tuesday afternoon, and were scheduled to last until Friday evening. I found them intensely interesting. All the Ambassadors representing countries in the EUR area were, with one or two exceptions, on hand. There were also many spear carriers. The list of conference participants was:

I think this is the best gathering of Ambassadors I have attended. John Leddy made an excellent presiding officer, the Vice President's speech, both to the conference, and a later one at the Embassy Club which was publicly reported, were beyond praise.

The McGhees were hospitable, as they always are, and we were luxuriously entertained.

Bill Schott gave a delightful dinner at the Redoute in Bad Godesburg in honor of the Riddlebergers, and there was always a pleasant lunch or dinner in prospect.

I left during the lunch break on Friday for Cologne, to take a BEA plane from there to London, and therefore missed the final session where Under Secretary Katzenbach intended to take up administrative questions.

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CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS

CHIEFS OF MISSION

Ambassador C. Burke Elbrick	BELGRADE
Minister Brewster Morris	BERLIN
Ambassador John S. Hayes	BERN
Ambassador George C. McGhee	BONN
Ambassador Ridgway B. Knight	BRUSSELS
Ambassador Richard H. Davis	BUCHAREST
Charge Richard W. Tims	BUDAPEST
Ambassador J. Robert Schaetzel	BUSEC
Ambassador Philip H. Trezise	CEDTO
Ambassador Katharine E. White	COPENHAGEN
Ambassador Raymond R. Guest	DUBLIN
Ambassador William R. Tyler	THE HAGUE
Ambassador Tyler Thompson	HELSINKI
Ambassador W. Tapley Bennett, Jr.	LISBON
Ambassador David K. E. Bruce	LONDON
Ambassador Patricia R. Harris	LUXEMBOURG
Ambassador Angier Biddle Duke	MADRID
Ambassador Llewellyn E. Thompson	MOSCOW
Ambassador Harlan Cleveland	NATUS
Ambassador Margaret J. Tibbetts	OSLO
Ambassador W. Walton Butterworth	OTTAWA
Ambassador Charles E. Bohlen	PARIS
Ambassador Jacob D. Beam	PRAGUE
Charge David Henry	REYKJAVIK
Ambassador G. Frederick Reinhardt	ROME
Minister John M. McSweeney	SOFIA
Ambassador J. Graham Parsons	STOCKHOLM
Ambassador George J. Feldman	VALLETTA
Ambassador James W. Riddleberger	VIENNA
Ambassador John A. Gronouski	WARSAW

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CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS

DEPARTMENT OFFICERS

The Honorable Nicholas deB Katzenbach	Under Secretary of State
Eugene V. Rostow	Under Secretary for Political Affairs
Idar Rimestad	Deputy Under Secretary for Administration
John M. Leddy	Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs
Robert R. Bowie	Counselor of the Department
Dr. Donald F. Hornig	Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology
William E. Weld, Jr.	Assistant Director, USIA Europe
Arthur W. Barber	Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Arms and Trade Control)
Walter J. Stoessel, Jr.	Deputy Assistant Secretary for European Affairs
Deane R. Hinton	Director, OECD, European Community & Atlantic Political/Economic Affairs
Frederick Irving	Executive Director - Bureau of European Affairs
Raymond E. Lisle	Country Director - Eastern Europe
Daniel F. Margolies	Office of the Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology
Eugene V. McAuliffe	Director, NATO and Atlantic Political/ Military Affairs
David H. McKillop	Country Director - Scandanavia, Iceland and Finland
Donald R. Morris	Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State
Alfred Puhan	Country Director - Germany
Olin C. Robison	Special Assistant for Youth - Office of Deputy Under Secretary for Political Affairs
J. Harold Shullaw	Country Director - United Kingdom, Ireland and Malta
Helmut Sonnenfeldt	Director - Office of Research and Analysis for Soviet Bloc
Wells Stabler	Country Director - Italy, Austria and Switzerland
Malcolm Toon	Country Director - Soviet Union
Robert L. Yost	Special Assistant - Bureau of European Affairs

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